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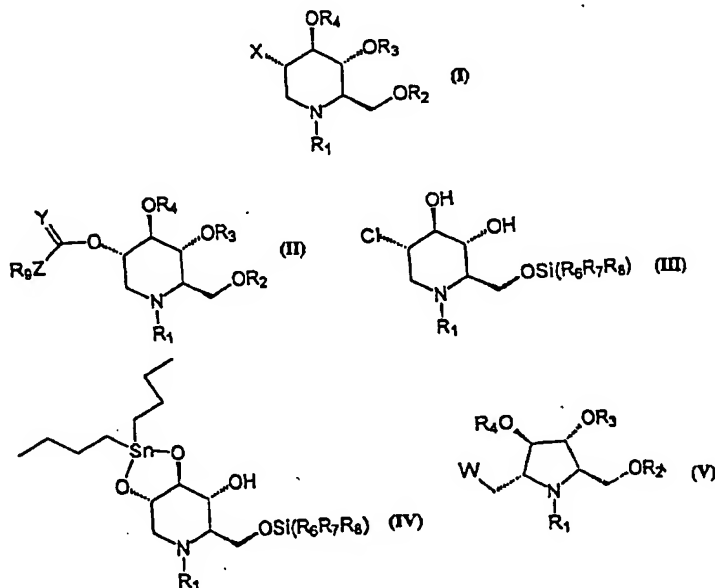
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(54) Title: 2-CHLORO AND 2-BROMO DERIVATIVES OF 1,5-IMINOSUGARS



(57) Abstract

Novel 1,5-iminosugars of formula (I) wherein X is Cl or Br; R₁ is H or a C₁-C₁₂ branched or unbranched alkyl group, alkoxyalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, or substituted arylalkenyl; and R₂, R₃ and R₄ are independently H or COR₅ where R₅ is C₁-C₆ branched or unbranched alkyl, or C₆-C₁₂ aryl or alkylaryl. Also claimed are compounds of the formulae II-V.

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2-CHLORO AND 2-BROMO DERIVATIVES OF
1,5-IMINOSUGARS

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Background of the Invention

This invention relates to novel derivatives of
10 1,5-dideoxy-1,5-imino-D-glucitol having chloro or bromo
substituents at C-2, and, more particularly, to the
chemical synthesis of these derivatives and
intermediates therefor. These compounds are useful for
inhibiting glycosidase enzymes such as, for example, α -
15 and β -glucosidases.

1,5-dideoxy-1,5-imino-D-glucitol (deoxynojiri-
mycin or DNJ) and its N-alkyl and O-acylated derivatives
are known inhibitors of glycosidase enzymes. They are
also known to be inhibitors of viruses such as human
20 immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or pro-drugs for such
inhibitors. See, e.g., U.S. Patents 4,849,430;
5,003,072; 5,030,638 and PCT Int'l. Appln. WO 87/03903.
Several of these derivatives also are effective against
other viruses such as HSV and CMV as disclosed in U.S.
25 Patent 4,957,926. In some cases antiviral activity is
enhanced by combination of the DNJ derivative with other
antiviral agents such as AZT as described in U.S. Patent
5,011,829. Various of these DNJ derivative compounds
are reported to be antihyperglycemics and similar such
30 therapeutic agents for metabolic diseases based on their
activity as glycosidase inhibitors. See, e.g., U.S.
Patents 4,182,763, 4,533,668 and 4,639,436. Various 2-
fluoro derivatives of 1,5-dideoxy-1,5-imino-D-glucitol
have been described as glycosidase inhibitors in U.S.
35 Patent 5,025,021.

Further background information on the
conventional use of DNJ and various related compounds as

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inhibitors of oligosaccharide processing, protein glycosylation and glycoprotein processing can be had by reference to leading review articles such as Truscheit et al., Angew. Chem. Intl. Engl. 20, 744-761 (1981);

5 Elbein, Crit. Rev. Biochem. 16, 21-49 (1984); Fuhrmann et al., Biochim. Biophys. Acta 825, 95-100 (1985); Fellows, Pestic. Sci. 17, 602-606 (1986); Datema et al., Pharmac. Ther. 33, 221-286 (1987); and references cited therein.

10 Notwithstanding the foregoing, the search continues for the discovery and novel synthesis of new and improved glycosidase inhibitors.

15 Brief Description of the Invention

In accordance with the present invention, novel derivatives of 1,5-dideoxy-1,5-imino-D-glucitol (deoxynojirimycin or DNJ) having chloro or bromo

20 substituents at C-2 are provided. These novel DNJ derivative compounds and various of their intermediates are useful inhibitors of glycosidase enzymes such as, for example, α - and β -glucosidases, as demonstrated herein. They are thus useful in a great variety of

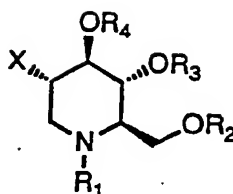
25 commercial applications including, for example, enzyme assays, enzyme cultures and the regulation of enzyme catalytic process reactions. They also have useful antiviral activity as demonstrated herein against lentivirus. Compounds of this invention are also useful

30 intermediates for the synthesis of other enzyme inhibitors and antiviral compounds. According to another embodiment of the invention, novel methods of chemical synthesis of these compounds and their intermediates are provided.

35 The novel C-2 chloro and bromo substituted derivatives of 1,5-dideoxy-1,5-imino-D-glucitol can be represented by the following general structural Formula I.

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(I)

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In Formula I, X is Cl or Br; R₁ is H or a C₁-C₁₂ branched or unbranched alkyl group, alkoxyalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, arylalkenyl or substituted arylalkenyl; and R₂, R₃ and R₄ are independently H or COR₅ where R₅ is C₁-C₆ branched or unbranched alkyl, or C₆-C₁₂ aryl or alkylaryl.

The R₁ groups preferably are alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, n-butyl, (2-ethyl)butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl and the like; alkoxyalkyl groups such as (2-methoxy)butyl, ethoxypropyl, propoxypropyl and the like; arylalkyl groups such as phenylmethyl, phenylethyl, (3-phenyl)propyl and the like; and substituted arylalkyl groups such as (4-methoxyphenyl)methyl, (4-ethoxyphenyl)ethyl, (4-propoxyphenyl)methyl and other such arylalkyl groups substituted with halogen such as Cl, Br or F, nitro and hydroxyl.

The R₂, R₃ and R₄ groups preferably are H or alkanoyl groups such as acetyl, propionyl, butyryl and valeryl.

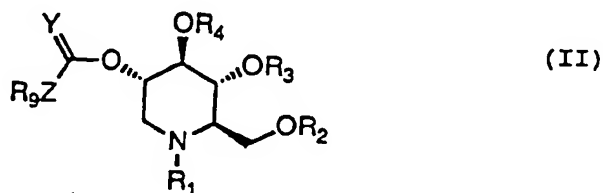
The R₅ groups preferably are alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, n-butyl, (2-ethyl)butyl, pentyl and hexyl; aryl groups such as phenyl and benzyl; and arylalkyl groups such as phenylmethyl, phenylethyl, (3-phenyl)propyl and the like.

Useful novel intermediates include compounds similar to the compounds of Formula I in which the primary hydroxyl (C-6) is protected with Si(R₆R₇R₈),

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preferably with a t-butyldiphenylsilyl group. Other novel intermediates for synthesizing compounds of Formula I are deoxynojirimycin derivatives having a 2,3-O-(di-n-butylstannylene) protecting group or an epoxy group at C-2, C-3 and in which the C-6 hydroxyl is optionally protected with Si(R₆R₇R₈).

Still other novel compounds made in conjunction with the foregoing compounds are non-halo sugars of the following general structural Formula II.

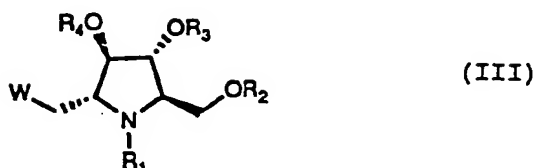


In Formula II, Y is O or S; Z is NH or O; R₁ and R₂, R₃ and R₄ are defined as in general structural Formula I, above. R₆, R₇ and R₈ are independently C₁-C₆ branched or unbranched alkyl, or C₆-C₁₂ aryl or alkylaryl. R₉ is a C₁-C₁₂ branched or unbranched alkyl or C₆-C₁₂ aryl or alkylaryl. The compounds of Formula II preferably have substituents at C-2 such as (2-methylpropyl)carbonate, phenylcarbamate and butylcarbamate. These compounds can be prepared from the same intermediate deoxynojirimycin derivatives having a 2,3-O-(di-n-butylstannylene) protecting group at C-2, C-3 which are used for synthesizing compounds of Formula I.

In accordance with another embodiment of the invention, novel compounds of the structure of Formula I can be used for the further synthesis of 5-membered ring

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compounds of the following general structural Formula
III:



15

In Formula III, R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are defined as in the general structural Formulas I and II but can also be aroyl groups, e.g., benzoate groups; provided, however, that when W is OH, R_2 is not H. W is defined as Cl, Br, CN, N_3 , SCN, OH, $R_5(CO)O-$, $R_5(CO)S-$, $R_5(CS)S-$, $(NR_9R_{10})(CO)O-$, $(NR_9R_{10})(CS)O-$, $R_{10}R_{11}N-$, R_9S- , R_9SO- , R_9SO_2- , HetS-, HetSO-, HetSO₂, Het. R_9 is defined as in general structural formula II. R_{10} and R_{11} are independently H or R_9 ; provided, however, that when the R_9 in R_9SO or R_9 in R_9SO_2 is H, the oxidation products are sulfinic or sulfonic acids and not sulfoxides or sulfones. Het is a substituted or unsubstituted 5 or 6 membered aromatic heterocyclic ring containing 1 to 4 nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur heteroatoms. The heterocyclic ring may be fused to a benzene ring. Examples of heterocyclic rings include imidazoles, pyrazoles, pyrroles, thiazoles, thiadiazoles, thiophenes, tetrazoles, thiazoles, thiophenes, furanes, oxazoles, pyrimidine, triazine, benzoxazole, ozadiazol, pyridines, pyrazines, indoles, benzofuranes, benzothiophenes, benzothiazoles, benzimidazoles and the like.

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Preferred compounds of Formula I are the following:

- 1,5-(Butylimino)-2-chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-D-glucitol
- 5 2-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-1,5-(hexylimino)-D-glucitol
- 2-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-1,5-(nonylimino)-D-glucitol
- 10 2-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-1,5-(3-phenyl)-propylimino-D-glucitol
- 2-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-1,5-(2-ethyl)-butylimino-D-glucitol
- 2-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-1,5-(phenylmethyl)-imino-D-glucitol
- 15 2-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-1,5-[(4-methoxyphenyl)-methyl-imino]-D-glucitol
- 1,5-(Butylimino)-2-chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-D-glucitol, triacetate
- 20 2-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-1,5-(3-phenyl)-propylimino-D-glucitol, triacetate
- 1,5-(Butylimino)-2-chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-D-glucitol, tributyrate
- 2-Bromo-1,5-butylimino-1,2,5-trideoxy-D-glucitol, triacetate

Preferred compounds of Formula II are the following:

- 1,5-(Butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-D-glucitol, 2-[(2-methylpropyl)carbonate]
- 30 1,5-(Butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-D-glucitol, 2-(phenylcarbamate)
- 1,5-(Butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-D-glucitol, 2-(butylcarbamate)

Preferred compounds of Formula III are the following:

- 1-Azido-2,5-(butylimino)-1,2,5-trideoxy-D-mannitol

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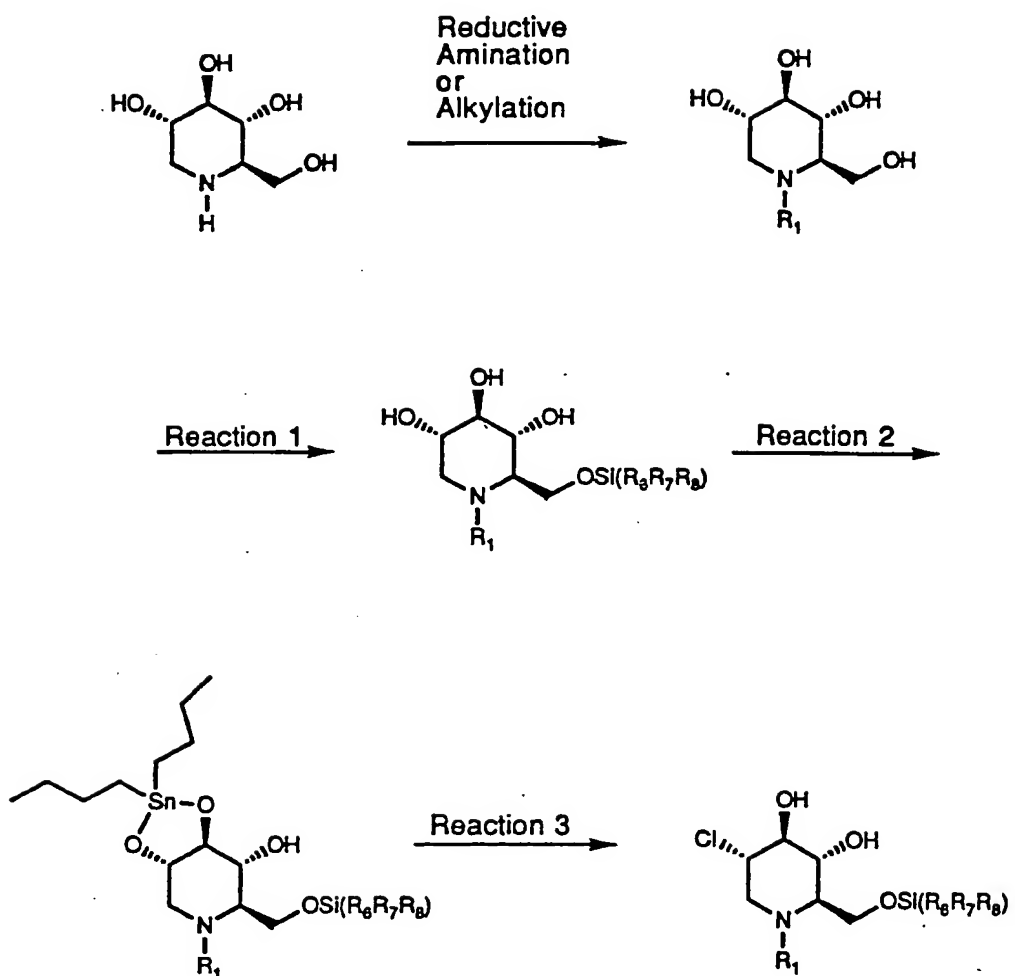
- 1-Amino-2,5-(butylimino)-1,2,5-trideoxy-
D-mannitol
2,5-(Butylimino)-1-(dibutylamino)-
1,2,5-trideoxy-D-mannitol
5 1-(Acetylamino)-2,5-(butylimino)-
1,2,5-trideoxy-D-mannitol
3,6-(Butylimino)-2,3,6-trideoxy-
D-manno-heptanonitrile
2,5-(Butylimino)-2,5-dideoxy-1S-
10 (1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-1-thio-
D-mannitol
2,5-(Butylimino)-2,5-dideoxy-D-mannitol,
1-benzoate

- 15 It will be understood that pharmaceutically
acceptable salts of the foregoing compounds are also
included within the scope of the invention such as, e.g.
salts of organic and inorganic acids. These salts can
be formed by conventional methods known in the art such
20 as by reaction of the base compound with an appropriate
acid, e.g. HCl and the like.

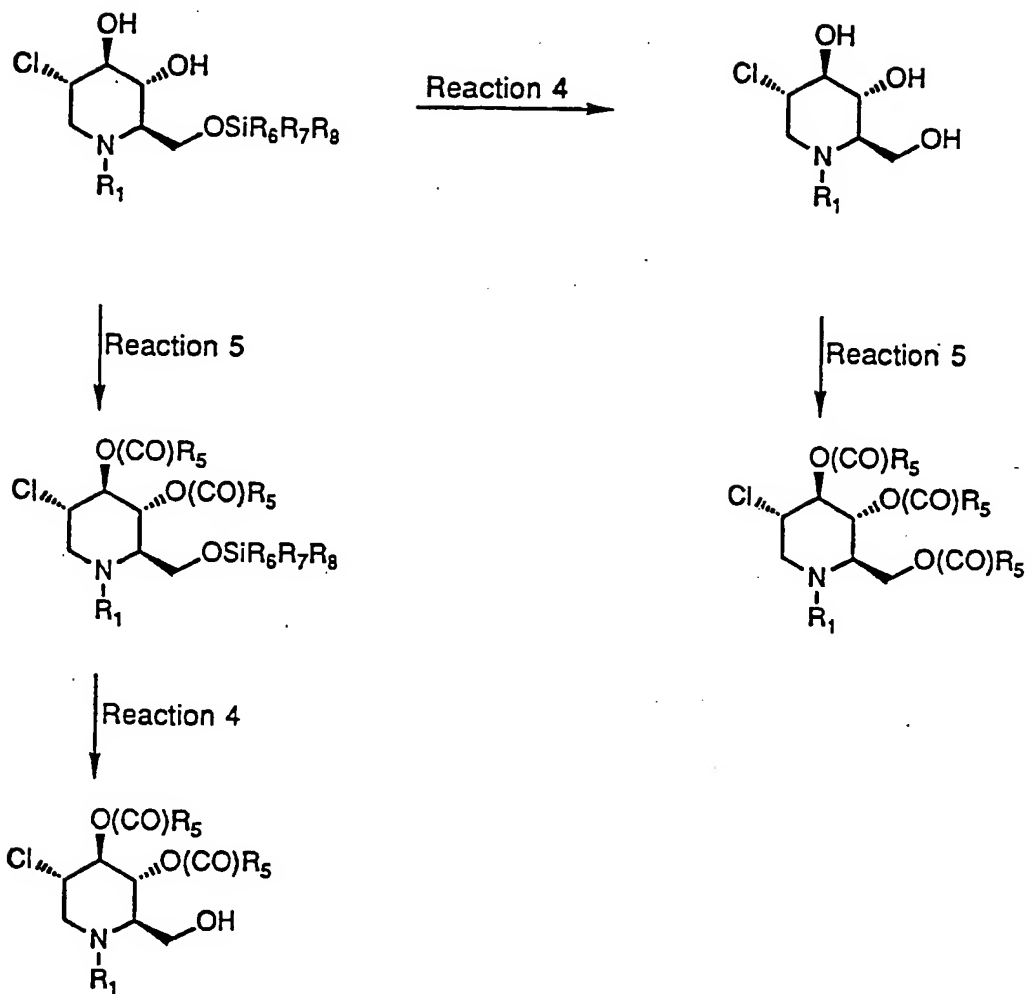
The novel synthesis of compounds of Formula I
comprises the formation of structural modifications for
introduction of a chloro or bromo substituent at C2.

- 25 The novel compounds of the invention as defined
by Formulas I, II and III, above, can be prepared by
various reactions as illustrated by the following
general reaction schemes.

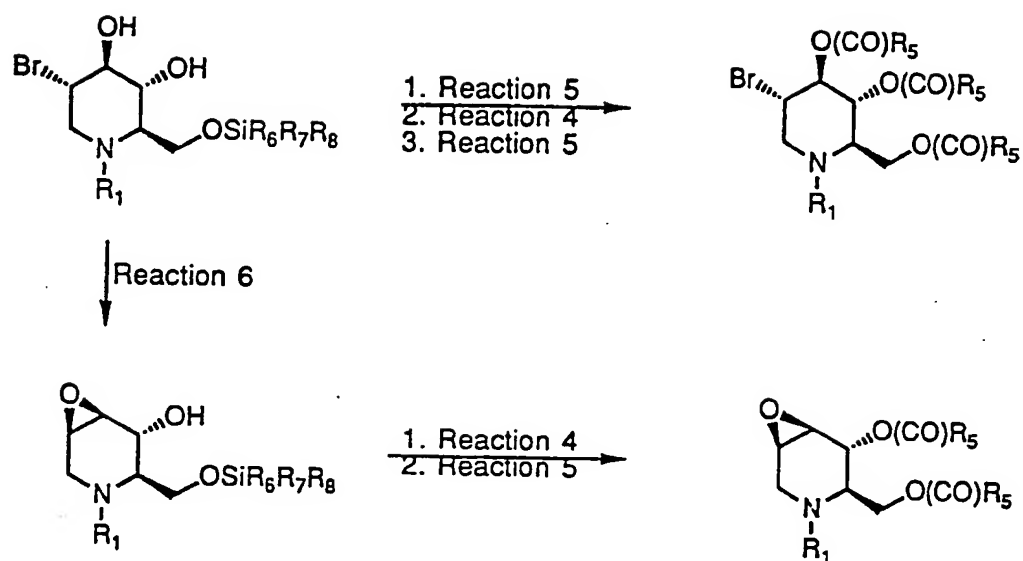
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Scheme 1

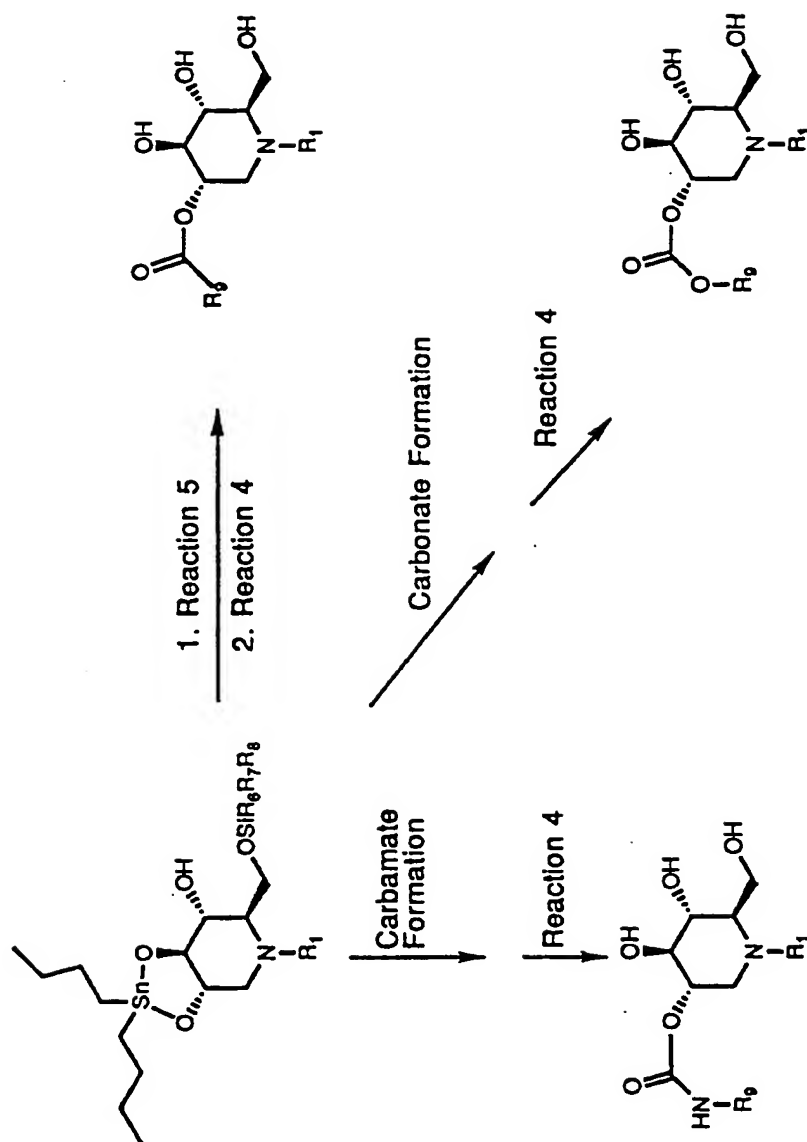
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Scheme 2

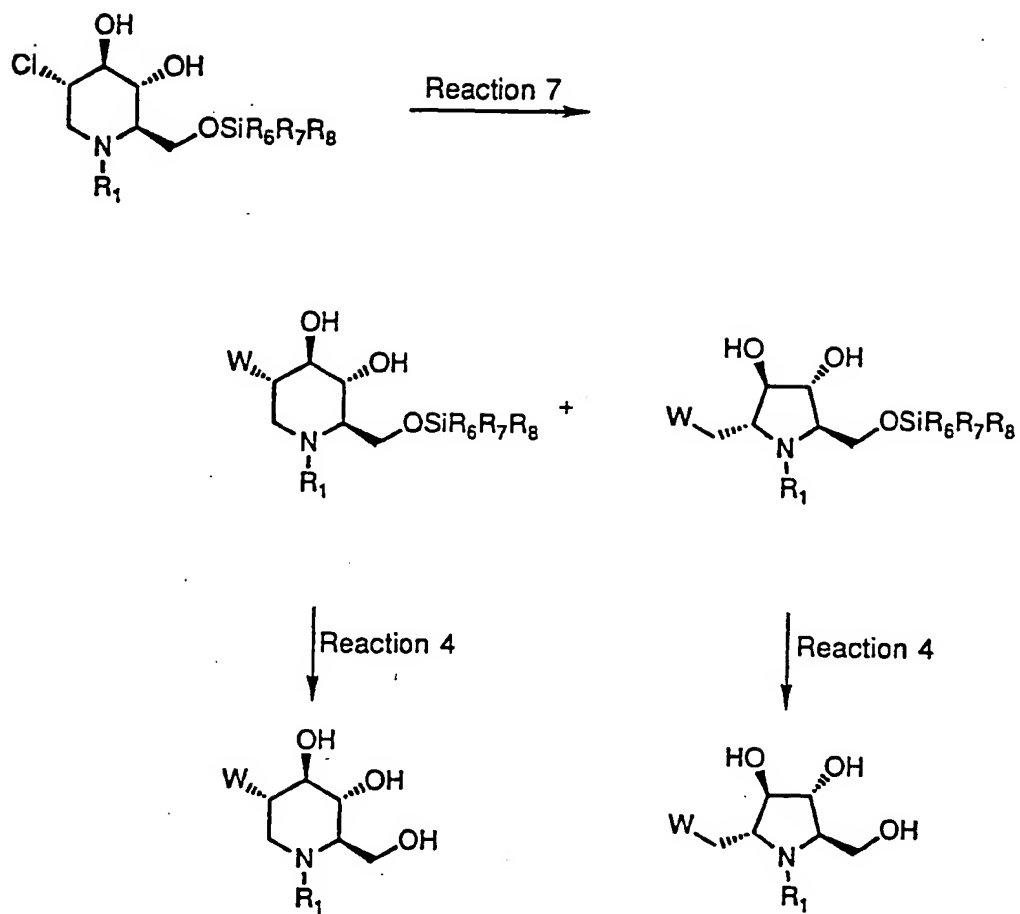
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Scheme 3

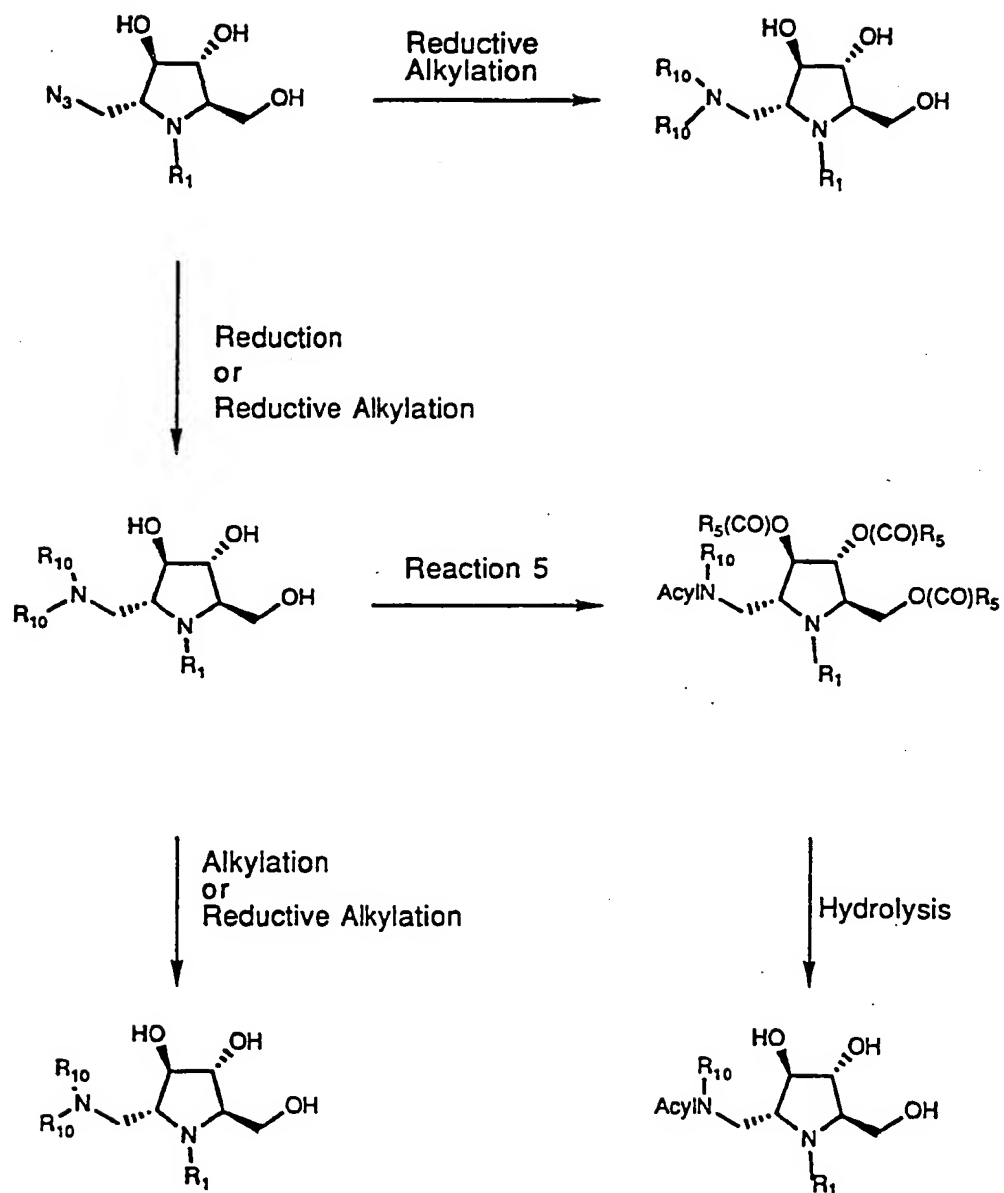
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Scheme 4

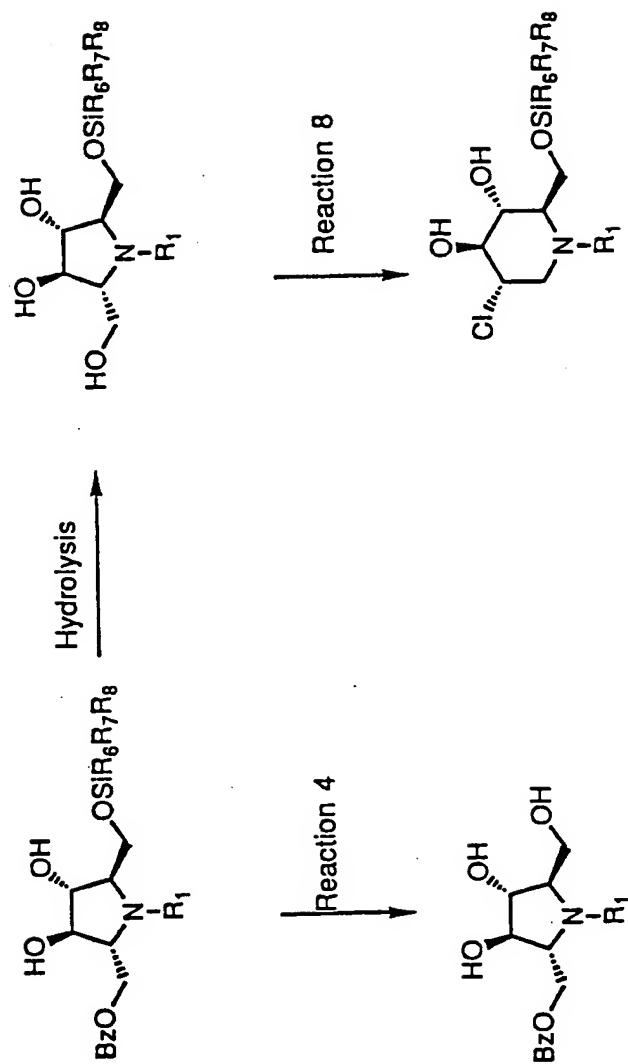
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Scheme 5

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Scheme 6

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Scheme 7

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N-substituted derivatives of deoxynojirimycin which are used as starting materials in the foregoing reaction scheme 1 are known compounds as disclosed hereinbefore. They can be prepared in a preliminary
5 reaction step by conventional reductive amination or alkylation of deoxynojirimycin.

For the silylation step (reaction 1) to protect the primary hydroxyl with $\text{Si}(\text{R}_6\text{R}_7\text{R}_8)$, the preferred conditions include use of t-butyldiphenylsilyl chloride
10 (0.9-1.15 molar equivalents), with catalytic N,N-dimethylamino-pyridine (1-20 mole percent), and employment of triethylamine or diisopropylethylamine as base, in N,N-dimethylformamide or acetonitrile, at temperatures of 0-30°C. See also illustrative Examples
15 1-7.

Formation of the cyclic stannylene (reaction 2) is accomplished by using dibutyltin oxide (0.95-1.05 molar equivalents) as the preferred reagent in methanol or ethanol (0.1-0.25 M) at ambient temperature to reflux
20 temperature. See also illustrative Examples 8-14.

Toluenesulfonyl chloride or bromide (0.95-1.15 molar equivalents) are preferred reagents for reaction 3. The reaction is run preferably in solvents such as dichloromethane and tetrahydrofuran (0.05-0.50 M), using
25 triethylamine or diisopropylethylamine (0.95-1.15 equivalents) as the base, at temperatures from 0-30°C. See also illustrative Examples 15-21.

Removal of the silyl protecting group (reaction 4) is done preferentially at 0-30°C in methanol or
30 ethanol (0.1-1.0 M) using 1-10 molar equivalents of KHF_2 or HF/pyridine . See also illustrative Examples 27-37.

Acylation (reaction 5) of the free hydroxyls with COR_5 is run preferably at 0-25°C, in dichloromethane, tetrahydrofuran, or acetonitrile, using as base
35 triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, or pyridine. See also illustrative Examples 38-40.

Epoxidation at C-2, C-3 (reaction 6) is run preferably in dichloromethane or tetrahydrofuran, using

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0.95-1.2 molar equivalents 1,5-diazabicyclo-[4.3.0]non-5-ene or 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]-undec-7-ene as base at a temperature of 0-25°C. See also illustrative Example 42.

- 5 For the displacement of halide at C-2 to give 5- and 6-membered products (reaction 7), N,N-dimethylformamide and acetonitrile are preferred solvents. 1-5 molar equivalents of nucleophile is typically employed, with preference for sodium salts. Preferred
10 temperatures range from 20-82°C. See also illustrative Examples 46, 52 and 55.

- Toluenesulfonyl chloride or bromide are preferred reagents for reaction 8. The reaction is run preferably in solvents such as dichloromethane and tetrahydrofuran,
15 using triethylamine or diisopropylethylamine as the base and catalytic N,N-dimethylaminopyridine (0-15 mole percent), at temperatures from 0-30°C. See also illustrative Example 60.

- Although the foregoing reaction schemes set forth
20 preferred reagents and conditions, it will be appreciated that, in general, one skilled in the art can readily replace components mentioned in these schemes with alternate reagents under substantially equivalent conditions. For example, one can use various non-protic
25 or dipolar aprotic solvents such as xylene, dimethoxyethane, diethoxyethane, sulfolane, dimethylformamide, dimethylsulfoxide, dioxane, furan, thiophene, dimethyacetamide, heptane, tetramethylurea and the like. Alternative protic solvents include methanol, water,
30 isopropanol, tert-butanol, ethoxyethanol and the like which may replace the exemplified protic solvents when the solvent is not also used as a specific reagent. The preferred temperature for the reactions disclosed in the schemes and examples is room temperature unless
35 otherwise specified, however, in some cases temperatures between -78°C and solvent reflux may be used. Many examples disclosed herein require a dry atmosphere to obtain the best results or for safety reasons. An inert

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atmosphere may also be used such as that obtained using an atmosphere of argon or nitrogen. Alternative non-reagent amine bases include, for example, N-methylmorpholine, diaza-bicyclononane, N,N-dimethylamino-pyridine (DMAP) and the like. Mineral bases can include sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, lithium hydroxide, lithium carbonate, calcium carbonate, barium hydroxide and aluminium hydroxide or oxide. Hydride bases can include lithium hydride, calcium hydride, potassium hydride and the like as well as organometallic bases such as tert-butyl lithium, lithium acetylide, ethyl magnesium bromide, isopropyl magnesium chloride and the like. Other useful acids can include, for example, hydrogen bromide, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, potassium phosphate, toluenesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, benzyl phosphoric acid, trifluoromethyl sulfonic acid, nitrobenzoic acid, trichloroacetic acid and acetic acid as well as Lewis acids such as aluminum chloride, boron trifluoride, tin chlorides, titanium halides and the like. Hydrogenation catalysts can include, for example, palladium chloride, palladium metal of various mesh sizes, palladium on barium sulfate, nickel, platinum and platinum oxide with hydrogen gas as well as with hydrogen transfer molecules such as cyclohexadiene and cyclohexene used with or without pressures greater than atmospheric pressure.

In carrying out the silylation in reaction 1 (Scheme 1), alternatives to t-butyldiphenylsilyl chloride include, for example, t-butyldiphenylsilyl bromide, t-butyl-diphenylsilyl iodide, t-butyl-diphenylsilyl imidazole, t-butyldiphenylsilyl triflate and t-butyldimethylsilyl chloride. Triisopropylsilyl chloride, triphenylsilyl chloride, dimethylhexylsilyl chloride represent examples of reagents that can be used to obtain substituted silyl derivatives. Alternative hydroxyl protecting groups that can be used for

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selective derivatization of the 6-hydroxyl are triphenylmethyl chloride, triarylmethyl halides (e.g., tri-para-methoxyphenylmethyl bromide), and adamantanecarbonyl chloride, as well as

5 polymer-supported versions of the above reagents. Suitable solvents include, for example, N,N-dimethylformamide, 2,6-lutidine, and hexamethylphosphoramide. Alternative bases include diisopropylethylamine, N,N-dimethylaniline, imidazole, 2,6-lutidine and

10 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]-undec-7-ene. 4-Dimethylamino-pyridine can be used in amounts varying from catalytic amounts in combination with another base up to about one molar equivalent. Temperatures suitable for silylation extend from about 0°C to about 100°C. A dry atmosphere,

15 such as argon or nitrogen, is preferred.

Reaction 2 in Scheme 1 illustrates the preparation of a cyclic tin derivative. One can substitute, for example, dimethyltin oxide, tetramethylenetin oxide, or

20 diphenyltin oxide for di-n-butyltin oxide in this step to obtain the corresponding analog. Other alcohols, such as ethanol, isopropanol, methoxyethanol can be used as pure or mixed solvents. Concentration can be widely varied over several orders of magnitude. The reaction

25 can be run at temperatures from about -20°C to about 150°C or the boiling point of solvent(s). A dry, inert atmosphere, such as argon or nitrogen, is preferred.

The cyclic tin derivatives prepared according to

30 reaction 2 in Scheme I not only are useful as intermediates for preparing the halo-sugars of this invention as defined in general structural Formula I, but also are useful as intermediate in the production of non-halo sugars of general structural Formula II as

35 illustrated by reaction 4 of Scheme 4.

Reaction 3 (Scheme 1) represents a novel step in the method of preparing the halo-sugars of this

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invention. Alternatives to toluenesulfonyl chloride or bromide include methanesulfonyl chloride, nitrophenylsulfonyl chloride, methoxyphenylsulfonyl chloride, naphthylsulfonyl chloride, sulfonyl chloride, thionyl chloride and the like. Reagents other than sulfonyl halides can be reacted with the cyclic stannylene species to afford other novel chemical species which do not incorporate halide (Scheme 4). Such reagents include acyl chlorides and anhydrides ($R_9(\text{CO})\text{Cl}$ and $R_9(\text{CO})\text{O}(\text{CO})R_9$), chloroformates ($R_9(\text{CO})\text{Cl}$), isocyanates ($R_9\text{NCO}$) and sulfur-containing versions of the aforesaid compounds (e.g., isothiocyanates ($R_9\text{NCS}$) and thiochloroformates ($R_9\text{S}(\text{CO})\text{Cl}$), in which R_9 can be groups such as defined above for R_1 and R_5 . Suitable solvents include, for example, acetonitrile, chloroform, tetrahydrofuran, nitrobenzene, anisole, and pyridine, as pure solvents or as a mixed system. Alternative bases can be diisopropylethylamine, *N,N*-dimethylaniline, pyridine, 2,6-lutidine, and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene and the like. Various reactions can be run in the absence of base. Concentration of reagents can be varied over several orders of magnitude (e.g, from about 0.01 M to about 2.0 M). Temperatures between about -40°C and about 80°C are suitable. A dry, inert atmosphere, such as argon or nitrogen, is preferred.

Reaction 4 (Schemes 2, 3, 4, and 7), the desilylation, can be carried out with other reagent systems, such as triethylamine-HF, pyridine-HF, polyvinylpyridine-HF, tetrabutylammonium fluoride, or CsF in amounts ranging from about one to about 100 molar equivalents in solvents such as methanol, ethanol, aqueous tetrahydrofuran, acetonitrile, or acetone and the like. Alternatively, acidic reagents such as acetic acid or hydrochloric acid in methanol can be employed. Concentration of reagents can be varied over several orders of magnitude (e.g, from about 0.01 M to about 2.0 M). Temperatures suitable for desilylation extend from

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about -40°C to about 50°C.

Reaction 5 (Schemes 2 and 3), acylation, can be achieved using a broad variety of reagents, including acyl chloride, acyl bromide, acyl anhydride, mixed anhydrides or similar reagents ($R_5(CO)O(CO)R_5$). As solvent, one can use non-protic or dipolar aprotic solvents such as xylene, dimethoxyethane, diethoxyethane, sulfolane, dimethyl-formamide, dimethylsulfoxide, dioxane, furan, thiophene, dimethylacetamide, heptane, tetramethylurea and the like. Bases such as pyridine, N,N-dimethylaniline, and triethylamine can be employed, at temperatures ranging from about -40°C to about 50°C, and concentrations ranging from about 0.01 M to about 2.0 M. A dry, inert atmosphere, such as argon or nitrogen, is preferred.

In reaction 6 (Scheme 3), epoxide formation, a suitable alternative base can be 1,5-diazabicyclo-[4.3.0]non-5-ene. Other bases include amine bases such as triethylamine, hydride bases such as sodium hydride, and amide bases such as lithium hexamethyldisilazane. Various solvent systems are acceptable, including phenyl cyanide, toluene, and tetrahydrofuran. Concentration of reagents can be varied over several orders of magnitude. Temperature can be varied from about -40°C to about 50°C. A dry, inert atmosphere, such as argon or nitrogen, is preferred.

In the nucleophilic displacement, reaction 7 (Scheme 5), alternative solvents include: 2-butanone, N,N-dimethylformamide, hexamethylphosphoramide, nitrobenzene, and the like, or mixtures thereof. Additives such as 18-crown-6 can be employed. Concentration of reagents can be varied over several orders of magnitude (e.g. from about 0.01 M to about 2.0 M). Temperature could be varied from about -20 to about 160°C. Illustrative examples of other suitable

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nucleophiles include potassium azide; lithium azide; tetrabutylammonium azide; sodium formate; sodium pivaloate; N,N-dibenzylglycine, sodium salt; sodium 2,2,2-trifluoroethylate; sodium thiobenzoate; thio-
5 urea; sodium thiophenylate; sodium thiophosphate; sodium thiocyanate; sodium 4-fluorophenylate; 1H-tetrazole, sodium salt; 2-mercapto-1-methyl-imidazole, sodium salt; 3-mercapto-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole, sodium salt; 2-mercaptobenzoxazole, sodium
10 salt; 2-mercaptopyrimidine, sodium salt; 2-mercaptopyridine, sodium salt; 2-mercaptopyridine N-oxide, sodium salt; sodium phthalimide; sodium saccharin; sodium ascorbate; sodium tetronate; and fluorouracil, sodium salt. Displacement of a halogen atom in a
15 compound having the structure of Formulas I or III can also be accomplished with other choices of nucleophiles such as heterocycles with nucleophilic atoms in their rings as well as those with nucleophilic groups attached to side chains. In addition, thiols or thiolate salts
20 are also effective nucleophiles as is well known to those skilled in the art. In cases where a heterocyclic quaternary ammonium salt is formed, it can be reduced with hydride reagents such as sodium borohydride, sodium cyanoborohydride, borane, lithium aluminum hydride,
25 aluminum hydride and the like or by hydrogenation with a metal catalyst. Difunctional nucleophiles, such as terephthalic acid, disodium salt can also be employed, as can isotopically enriched species, such as Na^{13}CN . A dry, inert atmosphere, such as argon or nitrogen, is
30 preferred. It is understood that several transformations listed above (e.g. reactions 7, 4, and 5) can be carried out by one skilled in the art sequentially, in a one-pot process.

35 For reaction 8 (Scheme 7), conversion of the 5-membered ring amino sugars into 6-membered ring amino sugars, alternatives to toluenesulfonyl chloride include methanesulfonyl chloride, nitrophenylsulfonyl chloride,

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methoxyphenylsulfonyl chloride, naphthylsulfonyl chloride, sulfonyl chloride, thionyl chloride and the like. Analogous chemistry can be performed using toluenesulfonyl bromide and a similar aziridine or
5 aziridinium intermediate is believed to be involved. Suitable solvents include acetonitrile, chloroform, tetrahydrofuran, nitrobenzene, anisole, and pyridine, as pure solvents or as a mixed system. Alternative bases are diisopropylethylamine, N,N-dimethylaniline,
10 pyridine, 2,6-lutidine, and 1,8-diazabicyclo-[5.4.0]undec-7-ene. Concentration of reagents can be varied over several orders of magnitude (e.g, from about 0.01 M to about 2.0 M). Temperatures between about -40°C and about 80°C are suitable. A dry, inert
15 atmosphere, such as argon or nitrogen, is preferred. It should be noted that this Scheme along with Scheme 5 illustrates the inter-convertability and reversability of the reactions in this invention where one can select the product desired and recover or recycle valuable
20 materials if desired.

Reductive alkylation or direct alkylation of, for example, a primary or secondary amine (Scheme 6), can be implemented by several methods that are well known in
25 the art. Condensation of an aldehyde or ketone with the amine followed by or in conjunction with reduction is one such method. Suitable reducing agents are, for example, hydride transfer agents such as sodium cyanoborohydride or hydrogenations. Hydrogenations can
30 use homogeneous or heterogeneous metal catalysts such as palladium, platinum, nickel, rhodium and the like.

Conversion of an azide ($W = N_3$) of this invention into the corresponding amine ($W = NH_2$) is shown in
35 Scheme 6. A convenient method of reduction of this group is hydrogenation in the presence of a metal such as palladium, palladium on carbon, platinum, platinum oxide, rhodium and the like, either supported on an

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inert support such as carbon, silica, barium sulfate or as a complex such as with phosphine ligands. This process can also be combined with the reductive alkylation step to produce primary or secondary amine derivatives.

For synthesis of compounds in which R_1 is H, it is preferred to use a conventional protecting agent, e.g. BOC, on the ring nitrogen during synthesis which can be removed after the synthesis.

In standard biological tests, the novel compounds of this invention have been shown to have inhibitory activity against α - and β -glucosidase enzymes and also against lentiviruses such as visna virus and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Inhibitory activity against α - and β -glucosidase enzymes was determined by conventional in vitro assays for these enzymes as described in U.S. Patent 4,973,602. These assays involve spectrophotometric measurement of the release of p-nitrophenol from the substrate p-nitrophenyl-glycoside in the presence and absence of the test compound and comparison against a control standard that contains a known inhibitor of the enzyme.

Inhibitory activity against HIV-1 was shown by tests involving plating of susceptible human host cells which are syncytium-sensitive with and without virus in microculture plates, adding various concentrations of the test compound, incubating the plates for 7 to 9 days (during which time infected, non-drug treated control cells are largely or totally destroyed by the virus), and then determining the remaining number of viable cells with a colorometric endpoint.

Inhibitory activity against visna virus was shown by a conventional plaque reduction assay. Visna virus,

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a lentivirus genetically very similar to the AIDS virus, is pathogenic for sheep and goats. See Sonigo et al., Cell 42, 369-382 (1985); Haase, Nature 322, 130-136 (1986). Inhibition of visna virus replication in vitro
5 as a useful model for HIV and its inhibition by test compounds has been described by Frank et al., Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy 31(9), 1369-1374 (1987).

10 The novel 2-chloro derivatives of deoxy-nojirimycin of this invention have advantageous anti-viral properties that are not exhibited by the corresponding 2-fluoro derivatives of deoxynojirimycin. This is illustrated by a side-by-side comparison between
15 the 2-chloro-N-butyl-DNJ of the present invention and the corresponding 2-fluoro-N-butyl-DNJ disclosed in U. S. Patent 5,025,021. Thus, the 2-chloro derivative had a calculated (by linear regression) $EC_{50} = 43 \mu\text{g/mL}$ in a standard CEM cell assay for HIV inhibition ($TD_{50} = 187$
20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) with 62.5% inhibition at 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ and 29.3% at 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, whereas the 2-fluoro derivative inhibited only 3% at 500 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 0% at 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ and 0% at 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. Moreover, the foregoing illustrative 2-chloro derivative also is a better enzyme inhibitor than the corresponding
25 2-fluoro derivative. The 2-chloro derivative inhibits α -glucosidase 46% and β -glucosidase 32% at 0.1 mM, whereas the corresponding 2-fluoro derivative inhibits these enzymes at only 8% and 4% at the same concentration according to U.S. Patent 5,025,021.

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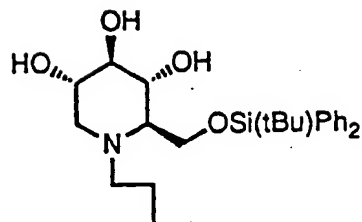
Detailed Description of the Invention

The following detailed Examples will further
35 illustrate the invention although it will be understood that the invention is not limited to these specific Examples or the details described therein.

-25-

Example 1

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10

1,5-(Butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethyl)-
diphenyl]-D-glucitol

- 15 To a stirred suspension of N-butyldeoxynojirimycin (6.02 g, 27.5 mMol) in N,N-dimethylformamide (27.5 mL), triethylamine (3.24 g) and N,N-dimethylaminopyridine (150 mg) were added. t-Butylchlorodiphenylsilane (7.97 g) was added and stirring was continued at ambient
- 20 temperature for 1.5 hours. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (300 mL) and extracted with water (300 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with additional ethyl acetate (300 mL, followed by 20 mL) and the organic phases were combined, dried using magnesium
- 25 sulfate, concentrated by rotary evaporation, and subjected to silica gel chromatography (95:5 ethyl acetate: methanol eluant). The combined product-containing fractions were concentrated, diluted with solvent (ca. 10 mL), re-concentrated, and allowed to
- 30 stand in vacuo. The title compound expanded into a solid white foam (11.10 g, 88%): mass spectrum, m/e 458 (MH⁺),
- ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 7.70-7.66 (m, 4H); 7.49-7.38 (m, 6H); 3.98 (dd, 1H, J₁ = 10.5 Hz, J₂ = 4.0 Hz); 3.83 (br.s, 1H); 3.82 (dd, 1H, J₁ = 10.5 Hz, J₂ = 7.0 Hz); 3.64 (ddd, 1H, J₁ = 10.5 Hz, J₂ = 9.5 Hz, J₃ = 5.0 Hz); 3.55 (dd, 1H, J₁ = 9.5 Hz, J₂ = 9.0 Hz); 3.32 (t, 1H); 2.96 (dd, 1H, J₁ = 11.0, J₂ = 5.0); 2.88 (br.s, 1H); 2.48 (ddd, 1H, J₁

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= 12 Hz, $J_2 = 10.0$ Hz, $J_3 = 6.0$ Hz) 2.37 (ddd, 1H, $J_1 = 9.0$ Hz, $J_2 = 7.0$ Hz, $J_3 = 4.0$ Hz); 2.30 (ddd, 1H, $J_1 = 12$ Hz, $J_2 = 9.5$ Hz, $J_3 = 5.0$ Hz); 2.24 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 11$ Hz, $J_2 = 10.5$ Hz); 1.54 (br.s, 1H); 1.34-0.99 (m, 4H); 1.06 (s, 9H); 0.78 (t, 3H, $J = 7.5$ Hz)

Anal. calc. for $C_{26}H_{39}NO_4Si$:

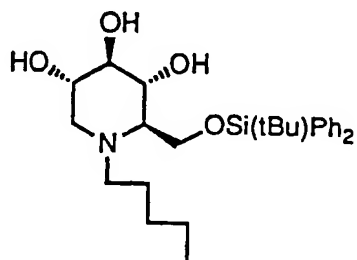
C, 68.23; H, 8.59; N, 3.06. Found:

C, 68.08; H, 8.76; N, 3.00.

10

Example 2

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1,5-Dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-
1,5-(hexylimino)-D-glucitol

25

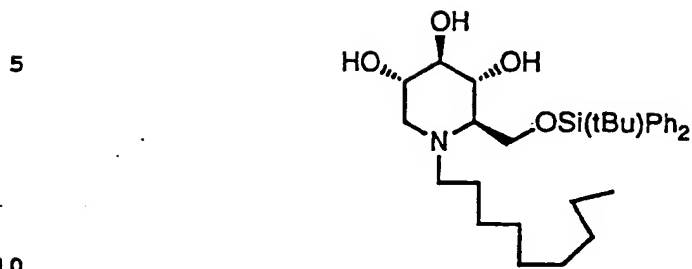
The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 1 using N-hexyldeoxynojirimycin (2.79 g) in the place of N-butyldeoxynojirimycin and proceeding in 81% yield.

The structure was confirmed by NMR.

30

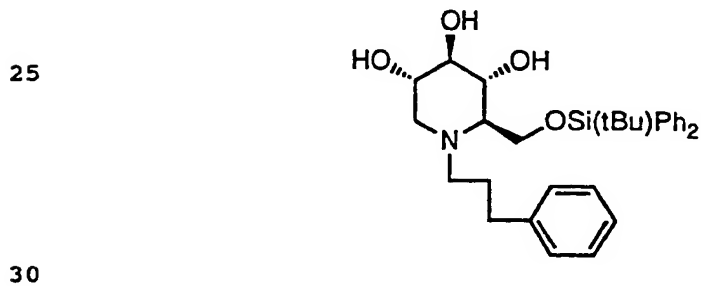
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Example 3

15 1,5-Dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-
1,5-(nonylimino)-D-glucitol

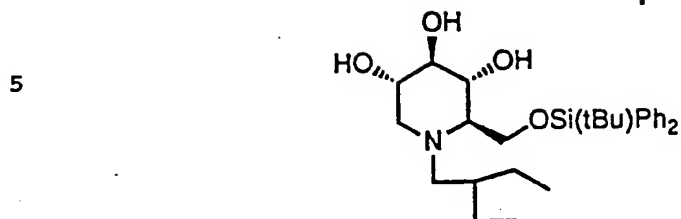
The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 1 using N-nonyldeoxynojirimycin (1.78 g) in the place of N-butyldeoxynojirimycin and proceeding in 74% yield. The structure was confirmed by NMR.

Example 4

1,5-Dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-
1,5-(3-phenyl)propylimino-D-glucitol.

35 The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 1 using N-(3-phenyl)propyldeoxynojirimycin (2.89 g) in the place of N-butyldeoxynojirimycin and proceeding in 80% yield. The structure was confirmed by NMR.

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Example 5

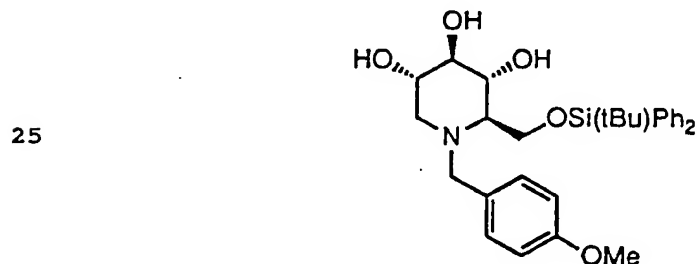
10

1,5-Dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-
1,5-(2-ethyl)butylimino-D-glucitol.

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example
15 1 using N-(2-ethyl)butyldeoxynojirimycin (0.696 g) in
the place of N-butyldeoxynojirimycin and proceeding in
43% yield. The structure was confirmed by NMR.

Example 6

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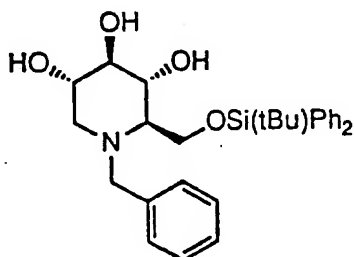
1,5-Dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-1,5-
(4-methoxyphenyl)methylimino-D-glucitol

35

Deoxynojirimycin (1.63 g, 10.0 mmol) was suspended in N,
N-dimethylformamide (30 mL). Diisopropylethylamine
(2.97 g) and 4-methoxybenzyl chloride (1.96 g) were

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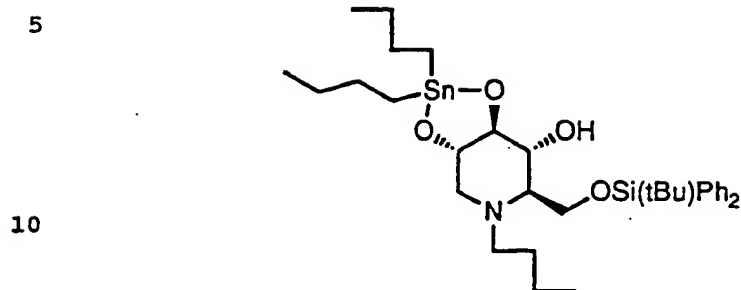
added, consecutively, and the stirred mixture was warmed to 52°C ± 3°C and maintained at that temperature overnight. The resulting homogeneous solution was cooled to ambient temperature whereupon t-butyldiphenylsilyl chloride (2.79 g) and N,N-dimethylaminopyridine (80 mg) were added. After 2 hours, the product mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (200 mL) and washed with water (300 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with additional ethyl acetate (2 x 100 mL), the organic layers were combined, and subsequently dried using magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation. Chromatography followed by concentration in the presence of several mL toluene afforded the title compound as a white solid foam (3.00 g, 58%). The structure was confirmed by NMR.

Example 7

1,5-Dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-
1,5-(phenylmethyl)imino-D-glucitol

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 6 using benzyl bromide in the place of 4-methoxybenzyl chloride. From 0.815 g (5 mmol) of deoxynojirimycin was obtained 1.97 g (80%) of the desired title compound. The structure of the product was confirmed by NMR.

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Example 8

15 1,5-(Butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-2,3-O-(dibutylstannylene)-
6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-D-glucitol

The title compound of Example 1, 1,5-(butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenyl]-D-glucitol, (11.08 g, 242 mMol) and dibutyltin oxide (6.22 g) were
20 suspended in methanol (150 mL), stirred magnetically, and heated to reflux. The reaction mixture became increasingly homogeneous with heating, and formed a clear solution after 1 hour at reflux. The methanol was removed by rotary evaporation. The product was twice
25 diluted with toluene (20 mL) and re-concentrated. Final concentration (<0.5 torr) afforded the title compound as a solid foam (16.68 g).

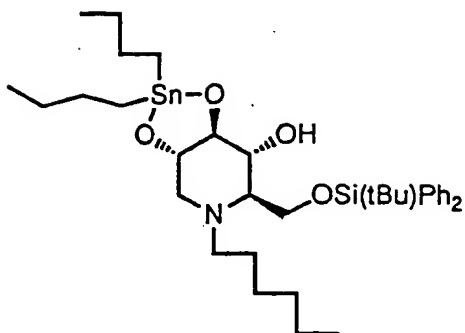
Anal. Calc. for $C_{34}H_{55}NO_4$ SiSn:

30 C, 59.30; H, 8.05; N, 2.03. Found:
C, 59.03; H, 8.08; N, 1.95.

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Example 9

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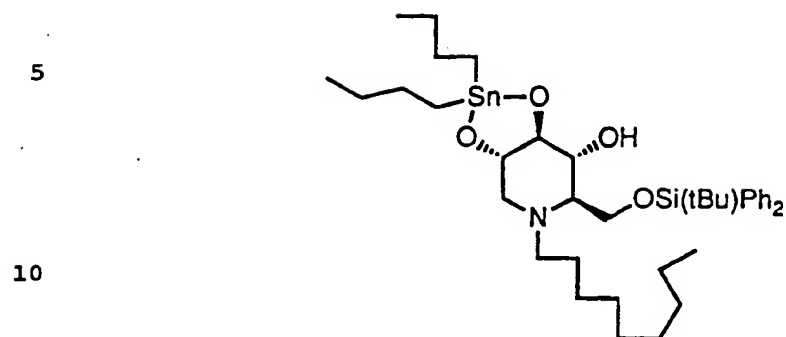
1,5-Dideoxy-2,3-O-(dibutylstannylene-6-O-[(1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)diphenylsilyl]-1,5-(hexylimino)-D-glucitol.

20

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 8 using the title compound of Example 2 in the place of the title compound of Example 1.

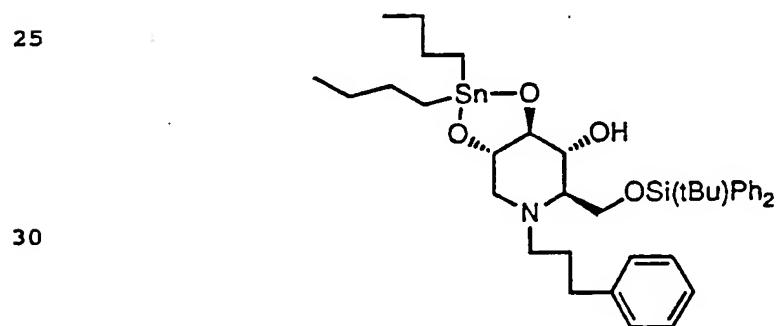
25

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Example 10

15 1,5-Dideoxy-2,3-O-(dibutylstannylene)-6-O-[(1,1-
dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-1,5-(nonylimino)-D-glucitol

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example
8 using the title compound of Example 3 in the place of
20 the title compound of Example 1.

Example 11

35 1,5-Dideoxy-2,3-O-(dibutylstannylene)-6-O-[(1,1-
dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-1,5-(3-phenyl)propylimino-
D-glucitol

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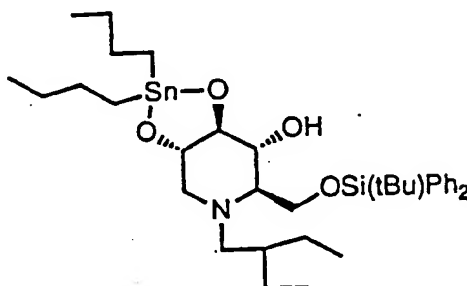
The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 8 using the title compound of Example 4 in the place of the title compound of Example 1.

5

Example 12

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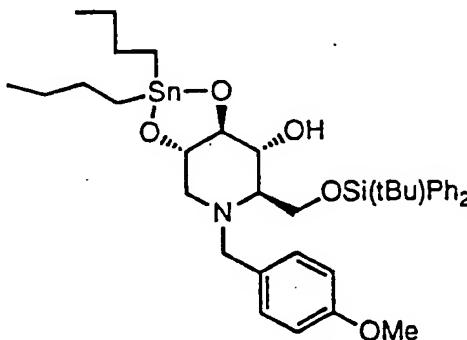
1,5-Dideoxy-2,3-O-(dibutylstannylene)-6-O-[(1,1-
20 dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-1,5-(2-ethylbutyl)imino-
D-glucitol

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example
8 using the title compound of Example 5 in the place of
25 the title compound of Example 1.

Example 13

30

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1,5-Dideoxy-2,3-O-(dibutylstannylene-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-1,5-[(4-methoxyphenyl)-
methyllimino-D-glucitol

5

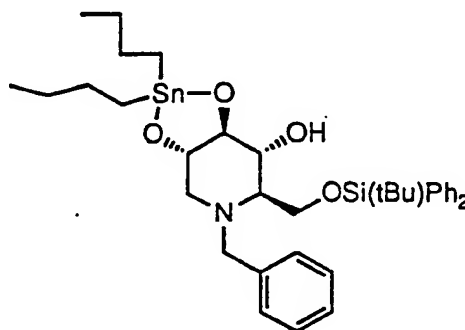
The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 8 using the title compound of Example 6 in the place of the title compound of Example 1.

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Example 14

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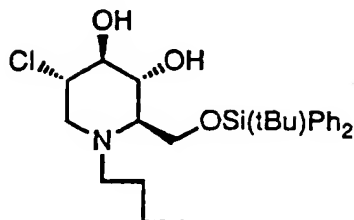
1,5-Dideoxy-2,3-O-(dibutylstannylene)-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-1,5-(phenylmethyl)imino-
D-glucitol

25

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 8 using the title compound of Example 7 in the place of the title compound of Example 1.

30

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Example 15

1,5-(Butylimino)-2-chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-D-glucitol

15

The title compound of Example 8, 1,5-(butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-2,3-O-(dibutylstannylene)-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-D-glucitol, (6.03 g, 8.75 mMol) was diluted with dichloromethane (80 mL) and triethylamine (1.01 g). Toluenesulfonyl chloride (1.80 g) was added, and the reaction was stirred at ambient temperature for 4 hours. Concentration and chromatography afforded the title compound (3.59 g, 84%).

25

NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): 7.71-7.66 (m, 4H); 7.48-7.38 (m, 6H); 3.97 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 11.0$ Hz, $J_2 = 3.5$ Hz); 3.85 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 11.0$ Hz, $J_2 = 5.5$ Hz); 3.82 (ddd, 1H, $J_1 = 11.0$ Hz, $J_2 = 10.0$ Hz, $J_3 = 4.5$ Hz); 3.59 (dt, 1H, $J_1 = 9.5$ Hz, $J_2 = 2.0$ Hz); 3.50 (d, 1H, $J = 2.0$ Hz); 3.43 (ddd, 1H, $J_1 = 10.0$ Hz, $J_2 = 9.5$ Hz, $J_3 = 1.0$ Hz); 3.10 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 11.5$ Hz, $J_2 = 4.5$ Hz); 2.57 (m, 1H); 2.50 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 11.5$ Hz, $J_2 = 11.0$ Hz); 1.07 (s, 9H); 1.36-1.01 (m, 4H); 0.80 (t, 3H, $J = 7.0$ Hz).

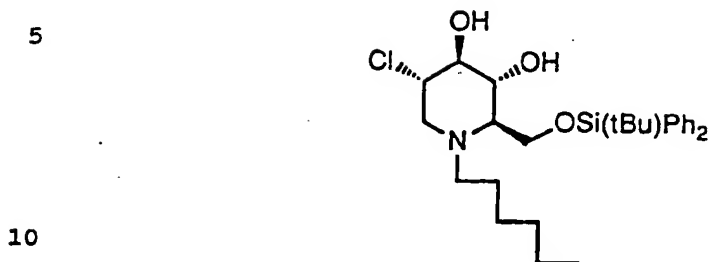
35

Anal. Calc. for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{38}\text{ClNO}_3\text{Si}$:

C, 65.59; H, 8.04; N, 2.94. Found:

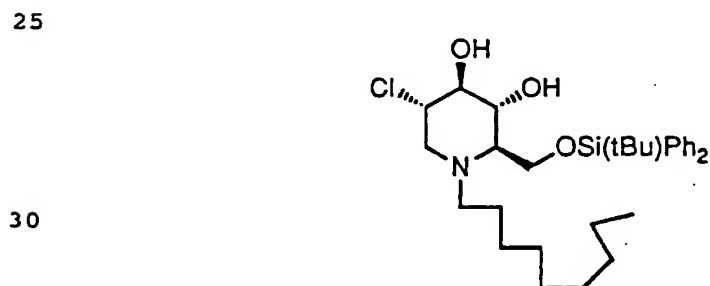
C, 65.66; H, 7.85; N, 2.87.

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Example 16

2-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)-
15 diphenylsilyl]-1,5-hexylimino-D-glucitol

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example
15 using the title compound of Example 9 (9.2 mM) in the
place of the title compound of Example 8 and proceeding
20 in 81% yield. The structure was confirmed by NMR.

Example 17

35 2-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)-
diphenylsilyl]-1,5-nonylimino-D-glucitol

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example

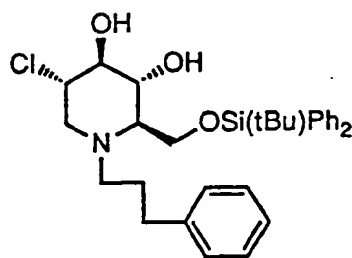
-37-

15 using the title compound of Example 10 (4.56 mM) in the place of the title compound of Example 8 and proceeding in 93% yield. The structure was confirmed by NMR.

5

Example 18

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15

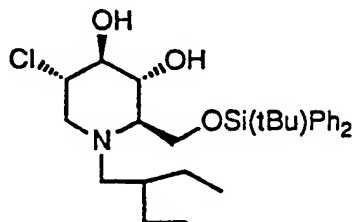
2-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)-
diphenylsilyl]-1,5-(3-phenyl)propylimino-D-glucitol.

20

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 15, using the title compound of Example 11 (8.22 mM) in the place of the title compound of Example 8 and proceeding in 86% yield. The structure was confirmed by NMR.

Example 19

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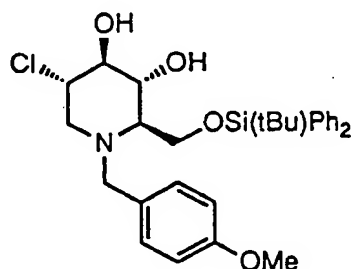
2-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)-
diphenylsilyl]-1,5-(2-ethylbutyl)imino-D-glucitol.

5 The title compound was prepared by the method of Example
15 using the title compound of Example 12 (1.19 mM) in
the place of the title compound of Example 8 and
proceeding in 81% yield. The structure was confirmed by
NMR.

10

Example 20

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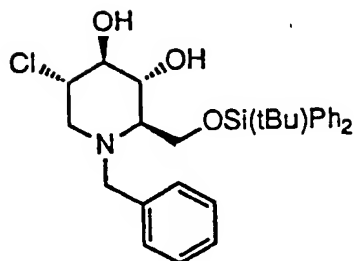
2-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)-
diphenylsilyl]-1,5-[(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]imino-
25 D-glucitol

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example
15 using the title compound of Example 13 (2.951 g) in
the place of the title compound of Example 8 and
30 proceeding in 76% yield. The structure was confirmed by
NMR.

-39-

Example 21

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10

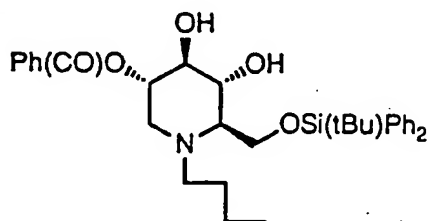
2-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)-
diphenylsilyl]-1,5-(phenylmethyl)imino-D-glucitol.

15

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example
15 using the title compound of Example 14 (4.0 mM) in
the place of the title compound of Example 8 and
proceeding in 83% yield. The structure was confirmed by
20 NMR.

Example 22

25



30

35 1,5-(Butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)-
diphenylsilyl]-D-glucitol, 2-benzoate

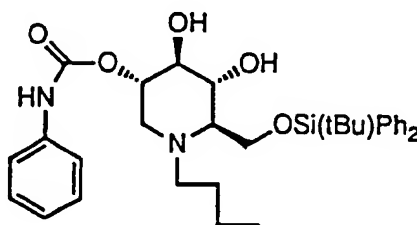
-40-

The title compound of Example 1, 1,5-(butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-6-O-[1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenyl]-D-glucitol, (4.81 mmol, 2.20 g) was mixed with dibutyltin oxide (1.22 g) and diluted with methanol (50 mL). The reaction was brought to reflux for 1 hour, during which time the mixture became a homogeneous solution. The product was cooled, concentrated, and azeotroped with toluene (ca. 10 mL) to remove residual methanol. The resulting solid foam was diluted with dichloromethane (40 mL) and triethylamine (0.505 g) and benzoyl chloride (0.691 g) was added, maintaining the reaction mixture at ambient temperature. After stirring for 2 hours, the mixture was concentrated and subjected to silica gel chromatography. Concentration in vacuo afforded the title compound (1.811 g) in 67% yield as a solid form.

The structure was confirmed by ^1H and ^{13}C NMR as well as microanalysis.

Anal. calc. for $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{43}\text{NO}_5\text{Si}$:
C, 70.55; H, 7.71; N, 2.49. Found:
C, 70.33; H, 7.86; N, 2.46.

Example 23



1,5-(Butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)-diphenylsilyl]-D-glucitol, 2-(phenylcarbamate)

The title compound of Example 8, 1,5-(butylimino)-1,5-

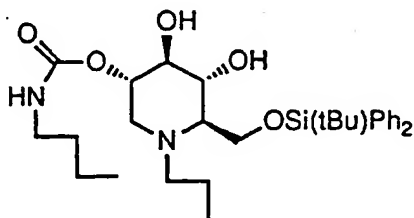
-41-

dideoxy-2,3-O-(dibutylstannylene)-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-D-glucitol, (1.106 g, 1.605 mM) was dissolved in dichloromethane (16 mL) and cooled to 0°C. Phenylisocyanate (0.190 g) was added, and the reaction was stirred at 0°C for 2 hours. Concentration, followed by silica gel chromatography afforded the title compound (0.580 g, 65%). The structure was confirmed by ^1H and ^{13}C NMR.

10

Example 24

15



20

1,5-(Butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)-
25 diphenylsilyl]-D-glucitol, 2-(butylcarbamate)

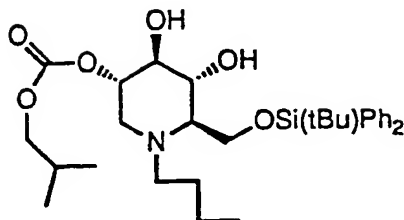
The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 23 except that n-butyliisocyanate was used in the place of phenylisocyanate and that the reaction was conducted at ambient temperature. From 1.80 g of the title compound of Example 8, 1.070 g (74%) of the title compound of this Example 24 was obtained. The structure was confirmed by NMR.

35

-42-

Example 25

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10

1,5-(Butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)-
diphenylsilyl]-D-glucitol, 2-[(2-methylpropyl)carbonate]

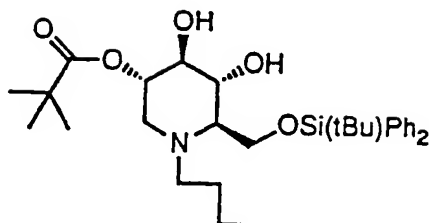
- 15 The title compound of Example 8, 1,5-butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-2,3-O-(dibutylstannylene)-6-O-[1,1-dimethylethyl)-diphenylsilyl]-D-glucitol, (1.50 g, 2.18 mM) was dissolved in dichloromethane (22 mL) and triethylamine (0.253 g) was added. The mixture was
- 20 cooled to 0°C, isobutylchloroformate (0.311 g) was added, and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. Thin layer chromatography indicated incomplete conversion. Additional isobutylchloroformate (0.17 g) was introduced and the reaction was continued
- 25 an additional hour. Concentration, followed by silica gel chromatography afforded 1.089 g of the title compound (90%). The structure was confirmed by high-field ¹H NMR.

-43-

Example 26

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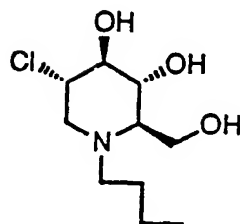


15

1,5 (Butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)-
diphenylsilyl]-D-glucitol, 2-(2,2,2-trimethylacetate)

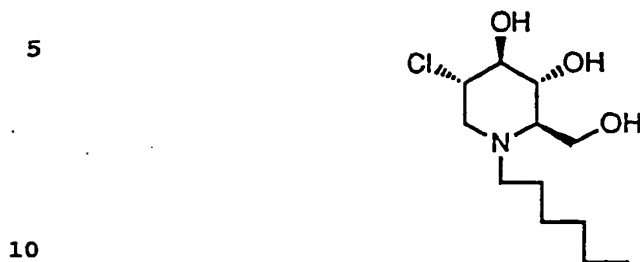
- 20 The title compound of Example 8 (0.594 g, 0.86 mM) was dissolved in dichloromethane (7.2 mL). Triethylamine (0.096 g) was added, followed by trimethylacetyl chloride (0.109 g). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 4 days. On the fourth day, additional
- 25 trimethylacetyl chloride (ca. 0.05 g) was added, and the reaction stirred an additional 4 hours. Concentration followed by chromatography afforded the title compound as an oil (0.369 g, 79%). MIR: 1726 CM^{-1} (neat).

-44-

Example 271,5-(Butylimino)-2-chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-D-glucitol.

- 15 The title compound of Example 15, 1,5-(butylimino)-2-chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)-diphenylsilyl]-D-glucitol, (0.121 g) was combined with KHF_2 (0.121 g) and methanol (2.5 mL) and stirred at ambient temperature for 5 hours, monitoring the course
- 20 of reaction by thin-layer chromatography. Concentration, followed by silica gel chromatography afforded the title compound, which was further purified by recrystallization from methyl acetate/hexane (91%); mp = (DSC, 10°C./min) 112-114°C.
- 25 NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD): 3.86 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 12$ Hz, $J_2 = 2.5$ Hz); 3.83 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 12$ Hz, $J_2 = 2.5$ Hz); 3.73 (ddd, 1H, $J_1 = 11.0$ Hz, $J_2 = 10.0$ Hz, $J_3 = 4.5$ Hz); 3.37 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 10.0$ Hz; $J_2 = 9.0$ Hz); 3.23 (dd, 1H, $J = 10.0$
- 30 Hz, $J_2 = 9.0$ Hz); 3.15 (dd, 1H, $J = 11.5$ Hz, $J_2 = 4.5$ Hz); 2.80 (m, 1H); 2.62 (m, 1H); 2.46 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 11.5$ Hz, $J_2 = 11.0$ Hz); 2.18 (dt, 1H, $J = 9.5$ Hz, $J_2 = 2.5$ Hz); 1.46 (m, 2H); 1.37-1.29 (m, 2H); 0.95 (t, $J=7.0$ Hz)
- 35 Anal. calc. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{20}\text{ClNO}_3$:
C, 50.74; H, 8.09; N, 5.92. Found:
C, 50.37; H, 8.39; N, 5.76.

-45-

Example 282-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-1,5(hexylimino)-D-glucitol.

15

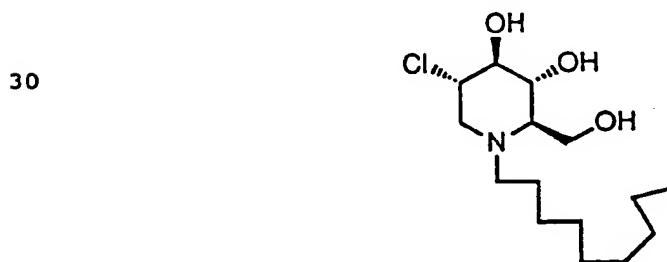
The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 27, using the title compound of Example 16 in the place of the title compound of Example 15. Recrystallization was from methyl acetate/hexane (80%); mp = (DSC, 20 10°C./min) 102-104°C.

Anal. calc. for $C_{12}H_{24}ClNO_3$:

C, 54.23; H, 9.10; N, 5.27. Found:

C, 54.56; H, 9.27; N, 5.03.

25

Example 292-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-1,5-(nonylimino)-D-glucitol.

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example

-46-

27 using the title compound of Example 17 in the place of the title compound of Example 15. Recrystallization was from methyl acetate/hexane (41%); mp = (DSC, 10°C./min) 110-111°C.

5

Anal. calc. for $C_{15}H_{30}ClNO_3$:

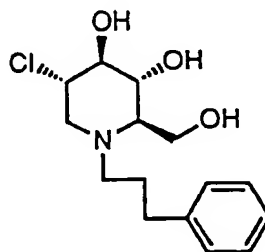
C, 58.52; H, 9.82; N, 4.52. Found:

C, 58.59; H, 10.00; N, 4.43.

10

Example 30

15



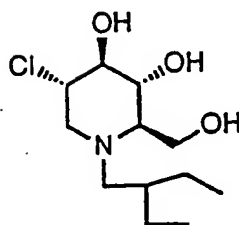
20

25 2-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-1,5-(3-phenyl)propylimino-
D-glucitol

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 27 using the title compound of Example 18 in the place of the title compound of Example 15. Recrystallization was from methyl acetate/hexane (68%). The structure was confirmed by NMR.

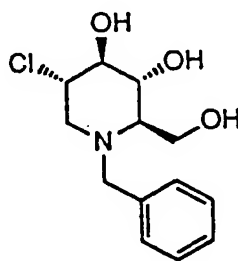
30

-47-

Example 312-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-(2-ethyl)butylimino-D-glucitol

15

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 27 using the title compound of Example 19 in the place of the title compound of Example 15. Recrystallization was from methyl acetate/hexane (39%). The structure was confirmed by NMR.

Example 322-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-1,5-(phenylmethyl)imino-D-glucitol

35

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 27 using the title compound of Example 21 in the place of the title compound of Example 15. Recrystallization

-48-

was from methyl acetate/hexane (19%); mp = (DSC, 10°C./min) 138-140°C.

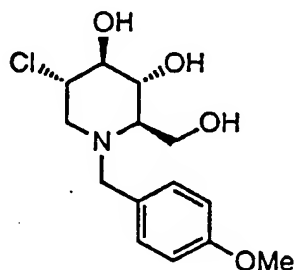
Anal. calc. for $C_{13}H_{18}ClNO_3$:

5 C, 57.46; H, 6.68; N, 5.15. Found:
C, 57.12; H, 6.58; N, 4.97.

Example 33

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15



20 2-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-1,5-[(4-methoxyphenyl)-
methylimino]-D-glucitol

The title compound of Example 20, 2-chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-6-O-[(dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-1,5-[(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]imino-D-glucitol, (1.609 g, 2.99 mM) was diluted with methanol (50 mL), and potassium hydrogen flouride (1.6 g) was added. After 4 hours of stirring, the reaction mixture was stored unstirred at 5°C ± 2°C for 40 hours, concentrated, and purified by silica gel chromatography (95:5 ethyl acetate: methanol). Recrystallization from methyl acetate/hexane afforded 0.631 g (70%) of the title compound, which was recrystallized a second time and characterized: mass spectrum, m/e 302 (MH⁺). mp = (DSC, 10°C./min) 150-152°C.

(¹H NMR, CD₃OD): 7.24 (m, 2H); 6.88 (m, 2H); 4.14 (d, 1H, J=13.5 Hz); 4.08 (dd, 1H, J₁ =12.0 Hz, J₂ = 2.5 Hz);

-49-

3.93 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 12.0$ Hz); 3.78 (s, 3H); 3.64 (ddd, 1H, $J_1 = 11.0$ Hz, $J_2 = 10.0$ Hz, $J_2 = 4.5$ Hz); 3.42 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 9.5$ Hz, $J_2 = 9.0$ Hz); 3.27 (d, 1H, $J = 13.5$ Hz); 3.22 (dd, $J_1 = 10.0$ Hz, $J_2 = 9.0$ Hz); 2.98 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 12.0$ Hz, $J_2 = 4.5$ Hz); 2.19 (ddd, 1H, $J_1 = 9.5$ Hz, $J_2 = 3.0$ Hz, $J_3 = 2.5$ Hz); 2.15 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 12.0$ Hz, $J_2 = 11.0$ Hz).

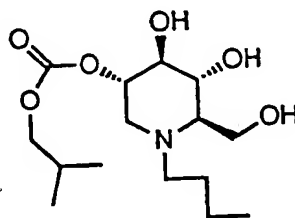
Anal. calc. for $C_{14}H_{20}ClNO_4$:

10 C, 55.72; H, 6.68; N, 4.64. Found:
C, 55.73; H, 6.70; N, 4.64.

15

Example 34

20



25

1,5-(Butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-D-glucitol, 2-[(2-methylpropyl)-carbonate]

30 The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 27 using the title compound of Example 25 in the place of the title compound of Example 15. Recrystallization was from ethyl acetate (76%); mp = (DSC, 10°C./min) $99-102^\circ\text{C}$.

35

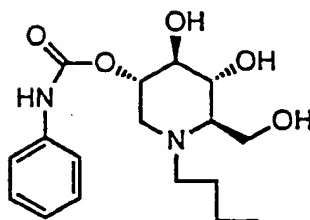
^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CD_3OD): 156.3, 77.4, 76.5, 74.9, 71.7, 67.0, 59.2, 54.0, 53.1, 28.9, 27.3, 21.5, 19.0, 14.2

-50-

Example 35

5

10

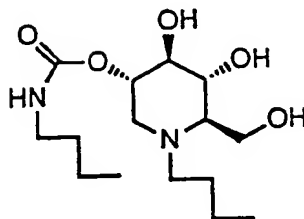


1,5-(Butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-D-glucitol, 2-phenyl-
15 carbamate)

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example
27 using the title compound of Example 23 in the place of
the title compound of Example 15. Recrystallization was
20 from methyl acetate/hexane (65%); mp = (DSC, 10°C./min)
168-169°C.

Anal. calc. for $C_{17}H_{26}N_2O_5$:
C, 60.33; H, 7.75; N, 8.28. Found:
25 C, 60.06; H, 7.73; N, 8.09.

-51-

Example 36

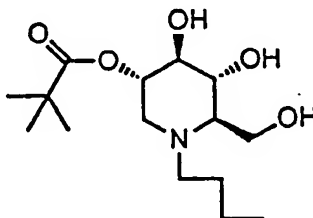
1,5-(Butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy)-D-glucitol, 2-(butyl-
carbamate).

The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 27 using the title compound of Example 24 in the place of the title compound of Example 15. Recrystallization was from methyl acetate/hexane. mp = (DSC, 10°C./min) 175-176°C.

Anal. calc. for $C_{15}H_{30}N_2O_5$:

C, 56.58; H, 9.50; N, 8.80. Found:

C, 56.54; H, 9.57; N, 8.72.

Example 37

1,5-(Trimethylacetylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-D-glucitol, 2-(butyl-
carbamate).

-52-

The title compound of Example 26, 1,5(butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-D-glucitol, 2-(2,2,2-trimethylacetate), (0.352 g) was diluted with methanol (5 mL). KHF_2 (350 mg) was added, and the mixture was stirred for 4 hours at ambient temperature. Concentration followed by chromatography afforded the title compound (0.190 g) as a viscous oil (96%). The structure was confirmed by NMR.

Anal. calc. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{29}\text{NO}_5$:

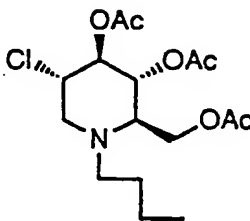
C, 59.38; H, 9.63; N, 4.62. Found:

C, 58.94; H, 9.88; N, 4.48.

15

Example 38

20



25

1,5-(Butylimino)-2-chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-D-glucitol, triacetate

The title compound of Example 27, 1,5-(butylimino)-2-chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-D-glucitol, (0.166g, 0.70 mM) was suspended in dichloromethane (5 mL). Triethylamine (0.47 g) was added, followed by acetic anhydride (0.44 g). The reaction was stirred overnight, diluted with ethyl acetate (40 mL) and washed with saturated NaHCO_3 solution (10 mL). The organic layer was dried using MgSO_4 , concentrated and the residue subjected to silica gel chromatography. The material was further purified by recrystallization from ether/hexane, affording the

-53-

title compound (0.163 mg, 66%): m.p. (DSC, 10°C/min)
62-65°.

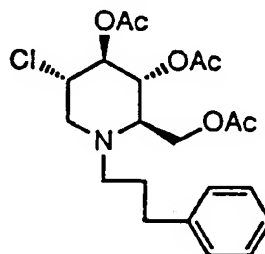
NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): 5.05-4.98 (m, 2H); 4.17 (dd, 1H, J₁ = 12.0 Hz, J₂ = 3.0 Hz); 4.14 (dd, 1H, J₁ = 12.0 Hz, J₂ = 2.5 Hz); 3.94 (m, 1H); 3.26 (dd, 1H, J₁ = 12.0 Hz, J₂ = 5.0 Hz); 2.78-2.67 (m, 2H); 2.60 (m, 1H); 2.59 (dd, 1H, J₁ = 12.0, J₂ = 11.5); 2.08 (s, 6H); 2.02 (s, 3H); 1.50-1.22 (m, 4H); 0.92 (t, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz)

Anal. calc. for C₁₆H₂₆ClNO₆:

C, 52.82; H, 7.20; N, 3.85. Found:

C, 53.13; H, 7.36; N, 3.81.

Example 39



2-Chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-1,5-(3-phenyl)propylimino-D-glucitol triacetate

The title compound was prepared by a method analogous to the method of Example 38 except the title compound of Example 30 (0.100 g) was used in the place of the title compound of Example 27 and a non-aqueous workup was used. After complete reaction (2 hours), methanol (ca. 1 mL) was added, and, after an additional 10 min, the mixture was concentrated and subjected to silica gel chromatography, affording the title compound (0.118 g) as an oil. The structure was verified by NMR.

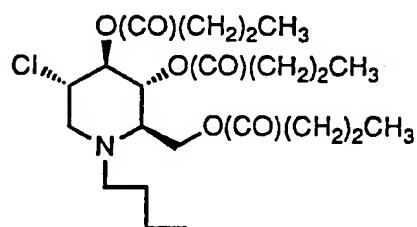
-54-

Anal. calc. for $C_{21}H_{28}ClNO_6$:
C, 59.21; H, 6.63; N, 3.29. Found:
C, 59.26; H, 6.39; N, 3.28.

5

Example 40

10



15

1,5-(Butylimino)-2-chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-D-glucitol tributyrate.

20 The title compound was prepared by the method of Example 39 using butyric anhydride in the place of acetic anhydride. From 0.160 g of 1,5-(butylimino)-2-chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-D-glucitol, 0.307 g (98%) of the title compound was obtained as an oil.

25

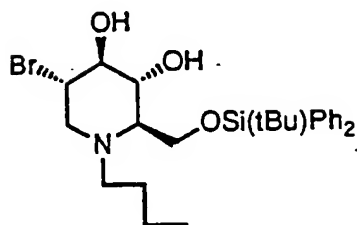
Anal. calc. for $C_{22}H_{38}ClNO_6$:
C, 58.98; H, 8.55; N, 3.13. Found:
C, 58.92; H, 8.57; N, 3.08.

30

-55-

Example 41

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10

2-Bromo-1,5-(butylimino)-1,2,5-trideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-D-glucitol

15

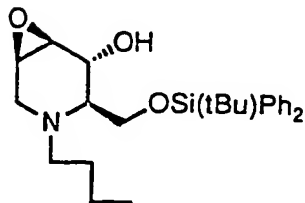
The title compound of Example 8 (0.953 g, 1.38) was dissolved in dichloromethane (11 mL). Triethylamine (0.162 g) was added, followed by N,N-dimethylaminopyridine (8 mg) and toluenesulfonyl bromide (0.32 g). After stirring the reaction mixture at ambient temperature for 5 hours, solvent was removed by rotary evaporation, and the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography, affording the title compound as an oil (0.55 g, 89%). The structure was confirmed by high-field ^1H and ^{13}C NMR. Mass spectrum m/e 520, 522 (MH^+).

25

-56-

Example 42

5



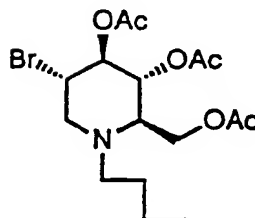
10

2,3-Anhydro-1,5-(butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-D-mannitol

- 15 To a solution of the title compound of Example 41 (0.723 g, 1.39 mM) in dichloromethane (14 mL) was added 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) (0.211 g). The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 24 hours, at which point additional DBU (ca. 0.05 mL) was added
- 20 and stirring continued for 6 more hours. Concentration and chromatography afforded the title compound (0.332 mg, 75%) as an oil. The structure was confirmed by high-field NMR.

25

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Example 43

2-Bromo-1,5-butyrimino-1,2,5-trideoxy-D-glucitol,
triacetate

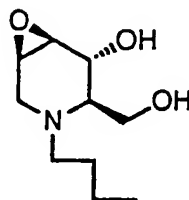
The title compound of Example 41 (900 mg, 1.73 mmol) was diluted with dichloromethane (20 mL). Pyridine (174 g) was added, followed by acetic anhydride (1.84 g). The reaction was maintained at ambient temperature during the addition, and stirred for 1.5 hours. Additional pyridine (0.49 g) and acetic anhydride (0.54 g) were added. After 15 minutes, 30% hydrogen fluoride-pyridine (1 mL) was added, dropwise, using a polyethylene syringe fitted with a stainless steel needle. The mixture was stirred overnight, acetic hydride (0.11 g) was added, and the mixture was stirred one additional hour. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (80 mL) and washed with half-saturated NaHCO_3 solution (10 mL). The organic layer was dried using magnesium sulfate, concentrated, and the residue subjected to silica gel chromatography, affording, on concentration, the title compound (0.249 g, 35% as an oil. Mass spectrum, m/e 408, 410 (MH^+)).

Anal. calc. for ($\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{26}\text{NO}_6\text{Br}$):
C, 47.06; H, 6.41; N, 3.43. Found:
C, 47.25; H, 6.41; N, 3.50.

-58-

Example 44

5



10

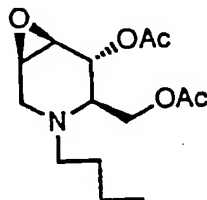
2,3-Anhydro-1,5-(butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-D-mannitol.

The title compound of Example 42 (1.016 g) was dissolved in methanol (24 mL) and KHF_2 (1.0 g) was added. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 hours, concentrated and subjected to chromatography to afford the title compound as an oil (366 mg). The structure was confirmed by NMR. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): 66.0, 63.9, 59.9, 53.6, 52.9, 51.5, 47.4, 28.9, 20.3, 13.9.

20

Example 45

25



30

35 2,3-Anhydro-1,5-(butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-D-mannitol, diacetate

-59-

The title compound of Example 44 (0.187 g, 1 mM) was diluted with dichloromethane (3 mL). Triethylamine (0.505 g) and N,N-dimethylaminopyridine (1.5 mg) were added, followed by acetic anhydride (0.459 g). After 1 hour, the mixture was concentrated and purified by silica gel chromatography to afford the title compound (0.198 g, 67%) as an oil.

mass spectrum (m/e) 286 (MH⁺)

10

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): 171.0, 170.2, 66.8, 60.0, 57.8, 53.1, 51.5, 51.3, 47.2, 28.9, 21.1, 21.0, 20.4, 14.0

15 Anal. calc. for C₁₄H₂₃NO₅ · 1/3 H₂O:

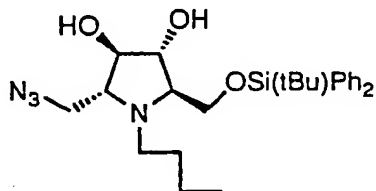
C, 57.71; H, 8.19; N, 4.81. Found:

C, 57.85; H, 8.03; N, 4.72.

20

Example 46

25

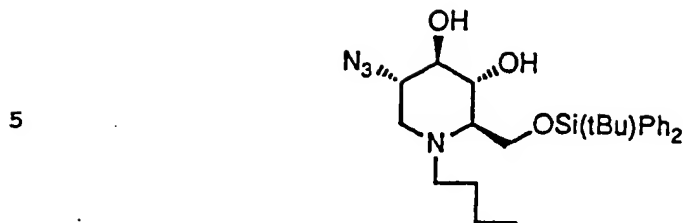


30

(A) 1-Azido-2,5-(butylimino)-1,2,5-trideoxy-6-O-
[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-D-mannitol.

35

-60-



10 (B) 2-Azido-1,5-(butylimino)-1,2,5-trideoxy-6-O-
[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-D-glucitol.

The title compound of Example 15 (52 mg) was combined with sodium azide (14 mg) and acetonitrile (1 mL). The mixture was heated to 60°C for 5.5 hours and allowed to stand at ambient temperature overnight. Concentration followed by chromatography afforded the title compounds (B) (22 mg) and (A) (16 mg) as oils.

20

46(B)

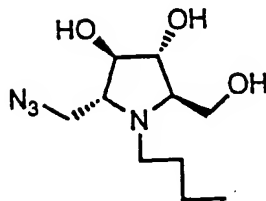
400 MHz NMR (CDCl₃):

25 7.70-7.66 (m, 8H); 7.49-7.38 (m, 12H); 3.96 (dd, 1H, J_1 = 10.5 Hz, J_2 = 3.5 Hz); 3.82 (dd, 1H, J_1 = 10.5 Hz, J_2 = 6.0 Hz); 3.68 (br.s 1H); 3.57 (t, 1H, J = 8.5 Hz); 3.46 (ddd, 1H, J_1 = 11.0, J_2 = 9.5 Hz, J_3 = 4.5 Hz); 3.36 (dd, 1H, J_1 = 9.5 Hz, J_2 = 8.5 Hz); 2.93 (dd, 1H, J_1 = 11.5 Hz, J_2 = 4.5 Hz); 2.89 (br.s, 1H); 2.51 (m, 1H); 2.37-2.30 (m, 2H); 2.22 (dd, 1H, J_1 = 11.5, J_2 = 11.0 Hz); 1.07 (s, 9H); 1.34-0.99 (m, 4H); 0.78 (t, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz)

35 46(A)

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, partial): 80.3, 79.7, 69.2, 69.0, 62.3, 50.8, 46.5, 30.5, 26.8, 20.5, 18.9, 14.0

-61-

Example 47

10

1-Azido-2,5-(butylimino)-1-2,5-trideoxy-D-mannitol

The title compound of Example 46(A), (302 mg) was diluted with methanol (6 mL) and KHF_2 (302 mg) was added. The mixture was stirred 5 hours at ambient temperature, concentrated and subjected to chromatography. The title compound was obtained as an oil.

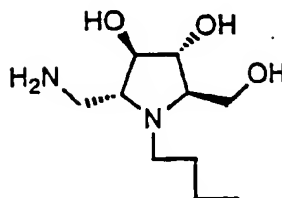
20 NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD): 3.94 (t, 1H, $J=3\text{Hz}$); 3.85 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 3.5\text{ Hz}$, $J_2 = 3.0\text{ Hz}$); 3.74 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 11.5\text{ Hz}$, $J_2 = 3.0\text{ Hz}$); 3.65 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 11.5\text{ Hz}$, $J_2 = 3.5\text{ Hz}$); 3.49 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 12.5\text{ Hz}$, $J_2 = 6.5$); 3.46 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 12.5$, $J_2 = 4.5\text{ Hz}$); 3.04 (ddd, 1H, $J_1 = 6.5\text{ Hz}$, $J_2 = 4.5\text{ Hz}$, $J_3 = 3.5\text{ Hz}$); 2.97 (dt, 1H, $J_1 = 5.0\text{ Hz}$, $J_2 = 3.5\text{ Hz}$); 2.66-2.77 (m, 2H); 1.28-1.58 (m, 4H); 0.94 (t, 3H, $J = 7.5\text{ Hz}$).

25

-62-

Example 48

5



10

1-Amino-2,5-(butylimino)-1,2,5-trideoxy-D-mannitol

The title compound of Example 47 (0.491 mg) was diluted
15 with methanol and hydrogenated at ambient temperature
and pressure over 4% Pd/C in a Parr shaker for 9 hours.
Filtration and concentration afforded the title compound
as a solid (quant.).

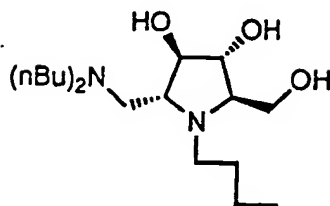
20 ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CD_3OD): 81.3, 80.8, 71.7, 70.3, 60.8,
40.8, 31.9, 21.7, 14.4.

Anal, calc. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$:

C, 55.02; H, 10.16; N, 12.83. Found:

25 C, 54.79; H, 10.27; N, 12.46.

-63-

Example 49

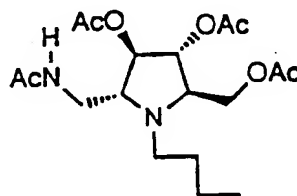
10

2,5-(Butylimino)-1-(dibutylamino)-1,2,5-trideoxy-
D-mannitol

The title compound of Example 47 (170 mg) was diluted
15 with methanol and hydrogenated at ambient pressure and
temperature in the presence of n-butyraldehyde in a Parr
shaker for 50 hours. Filtration, followed by
concentration and chromatography afforded the title
compound as an oil (quant.). The structure was
20 confirmed by NMR.

Example 50

25



30

1-(Acetylamino)-2,5-(butylimino)-1,2,5-trideoxy-
35 D-mannitol, 3,4,6-triacetate

The title compound of Example 48 (0.277 g) was combined
with dichloromethane (8 mL), triethylamine (1.18 mL),

-64-

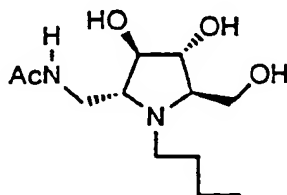
and N,N-dimethylaminopyridine. Acetic anhydride (0.77 mL) was added, and the mixture was stirred under argon at ambient temperature for 20 hours. The mixture was diluted with saturated NaHCO₃ solution and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 X 50 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over magnesium sulfate, concentrated, and subjected to silica gel chromatography, affording, on concentration, the title compound (470 mg) as an oil.

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): 170.7, 170.6, 170.4, 169.9, 79.9, 78.5, 65.6, 63.5, 60.9, 46.0, 37.8, 29.9, 23.2, 21.0, 20.9, 20.4, 13.9.

15

Example 51

20



25 1-(Acetylamino)-2,5-(butylimino)-1,2,5-trideoxy-
D-mannitol

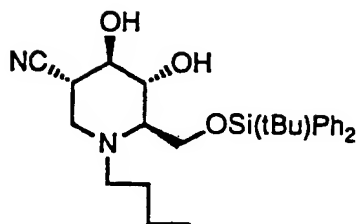
The title compound of Example 50 (177 mg) was diluted with methanol (2.4 mL), water (0.3 mL), and triethylamine (0.3 mL), then stirred for 20 hours. The solution was azeotroped with toluene (3 mL), and subjected to chromatography, affording the title compound (108 mg) as an oil.

35 ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD): 173.4, 81.2, 80.9, 70.2, 69.2, 60.6, 47.6, 39.4, 31.5, 22.6, 21.5, 14.3.

-65-

Example 52

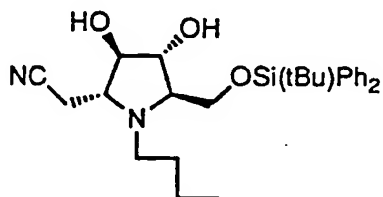
5



10

- 15 (A) 1,5-(Butylimino)-2-cyano-1,2,5-trideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-D-glucitol

20



25

30

- (B) 3,6-(Butylimino)-2-cyano-1,2,5-trideoxy-7-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-D-manno-heptanonitrile

35

The title compound of Example 15 (2.604 g) was diluted with acetonitrile (55 mL). Sodium cyanide was added, and the mixture was stirred at reflux for 4.25 hours.

-66-

The mixture was concentrated, then filtered through silica gel, eluting with ethyl acetate. The solution was re-concentrated and subjected to silica gel chromatography affording two oils: the title compounds
5 (B) (310 mg) and (A) (580 mg).

52(A)

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 135.6, 135.5, 132.4, 132.4,
10 130.2, 130.1, 128.3, 128.0, 127.9, 118.7, 74.8, 74.4,
64.2, 63.2, 52.1, 51.9, 33.8, 26.9, 26.8, 20.3, 19.1,
13.8.

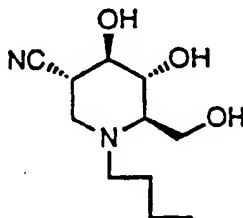
52(B)

15 ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) (Partial): 118.7, 79.9, 79.5,
69.6, 64.5, 46.3, 30.9, 26.8, 20.6, 16.5, 14.0

20

Example 53

25

30 1,5-(Butylimino)-2-cyano-1,2,5-trideoxy-D-glucitol

The title compound of Example 52(A) was diluted with methanol (8 mL), combined with KHF₂ (300 mg) and allowed to stir at room temperature for 5 hours. Concentration

-67-

followed by chromatography afforded the title compound (105 mg) as a solid.

Anal. calc. for $C_{11}H_{20}N_2O_3$:

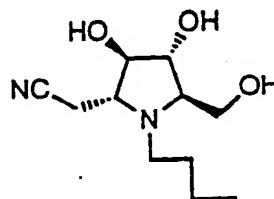
5 C, 57.87; H, 8.83; N, 12.27. Found:

C, 57.40; H, 8.89; N, 11.83.

Example 54

10

15



20

3,6-(Butylimino)-2,3,6-trideoxy-D-manno-heptanonitrile

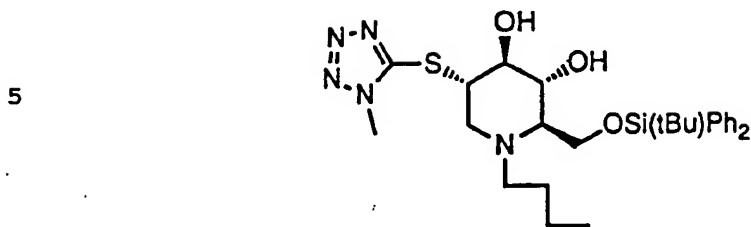
To the title compound of Example 52(B) (560 mg) was added KHF_2 (560 mg) and methanol. The mixture was
25 stirred 24 hours at room temperature, concentrated, and subjected to chromatography, affording the title compound (205 mg) as a solid.

Anal. calc. for $C_{11}H_{20}N_2O_3$:

30 C, 57.87; H, 8.83; N, 12.27. Found:

C, 57.77; H, 8.90; N, 12.09.

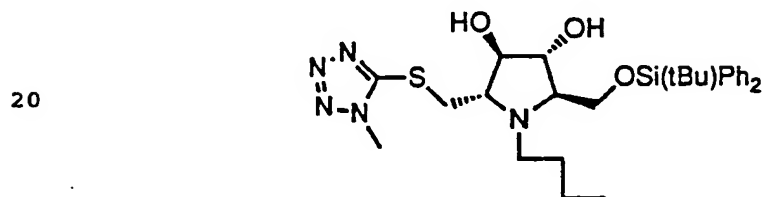
-68-

Example 55

10

(A) 1,5-(Butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-2-S-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-2-thio-D-glucitol

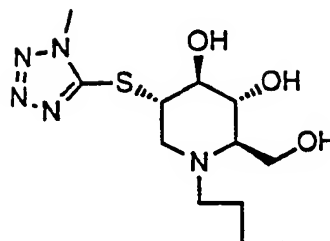
15



25 (B) 2,5-(Butylimino)-2,5-dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-1S-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-1-thio-D-mannitol

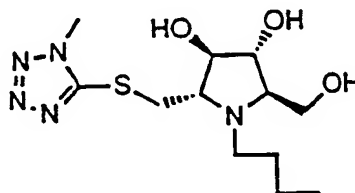
The title compound of Example 15 (1.929 g) was combined
30 with 5-mercapto-1-methyltetrazole, sodium salt hydrate
(0.783 g) and acetonitrile (20 mL). The mixture was
stirred at reflux for 3 hours, concentrated, and
filtered through a plug of silica gel, eluting with
ethyl acetate. Concentration afforded 2.33 g of an oil
35 containing a mixture of the title compounds (A) and (B).
The isomers were not separable; the product was carried
crude through the next synthetic transformation in
Example 56.

-69-

Example 56

(A) 1,5-(Butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-2-S-(1-methyl-1H-
tetrazol-5-yl)-2-thio-D-glucitol

15



(B) 2,5-(Butylimino)-2,5-dideoxy-1S-(1-methyl-1H-
tetrazol-5-yl)-1-thio-D-mannitol

To 2.13 g of a crude mixture of the title compounds (A) and (B) of Example 55 was added KHF_2 (2.13 g) followed by methanol (50 mL). The reaction was stirred at
30 ambient temperature for 4.5 hours, concentrated, and subjected to silica gel chromatography affording, in

-70-

several operations, the title compound (A), a solid (240 mg); the title compound (B), an oil (381 mg); and a mixed fraction (90 mg).

5 56(A)

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz , CD_3OD) (Partial): 77.2, 73.6, 67.3, 59.6, 57.0, 52.9, 50.9, 34.3, 28.0, 21.6, 14.3.

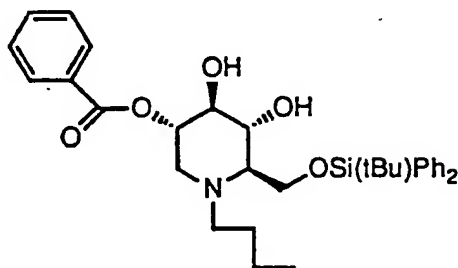
10 56(B)

^{13}C NMR (125 MHz , CD_3OD) (Partial): 81.2, 80.8, 70.2, 68.4, 60.9, 47.4, 34.0, 33.9, 31.5, 21.6, 14.4.

15

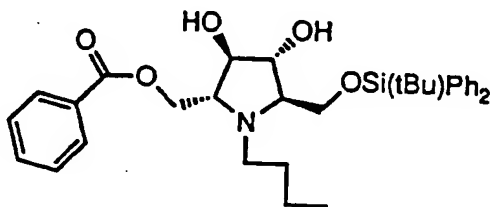
Example 57

20



25 (A) 1,5-(Butylimino)-1,5-dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-D-glucitol, 2-benzoate

30



35

(B) 2,5-(Butylimino)-2,5-dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-D-mannitol, 1-benzoate

-71-

The title compound of Example 15, (1.538 g) was combined with sodium benzoate (0.930 g) and acetonitrile (15 mL). The mixture was stirred at reflux for 3 hours, concentrated, and filtered through a silica plug, eluting with ethyl acetate. The crude product was subjected to chromatography, affording the title compound (A) as a white foam (1.465 g) and the title compound (B) as an oil (287 mg).

10 57(A)

Anal. calc. for $C_{18}H_{43}NO_5Si$:

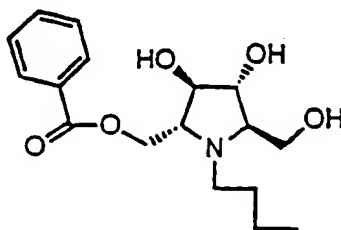
C, 70.55; H, 7.71; N, 2.49. Found:

C, 70.33; H, 7.86, N, 2.46.

15

Example 58

20



25

2,5-(Butylimino)-2,5-dideoxy-D-mannitol, 1-benzoate

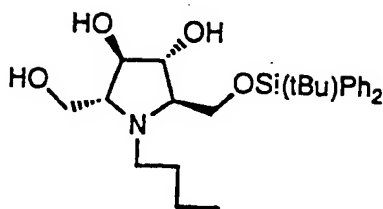
30

The title compound of Example 57(B) (269 mg) was diluted with methanol (8 mL) and stirred in the presence of KHF_2 (269 mg) for 4 hours. Concentration followed by silica gel chromatography afforded the title compound as a hygroscopic oil (122 mg). The structure was confirmed by NMR.

-72-

Example 59

5



10

2,5-(Butylimino)-2,5-dideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)diphenylsilyl]-D-mannitol

To a solution of the title compound of Example 57(B) (320 mg) in methanol (5.7 mL) was added sodium methoxide (3 mg). After 4 hours of stirring, additional sodium methoxide (3 mg) was added and stirring was maintained another 20 hours. Concentration followed by chromatography afforded the title compound (188 mg) as an oil. The structure was confirmed by NMR.

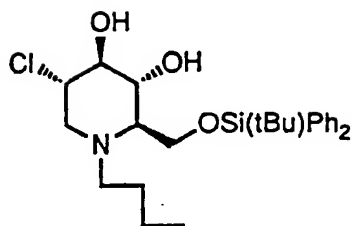
25

Anal. calc. for $C_{26}H_{39}NO_4Si \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$:
C, 66.91; H, 8.64; N, 3.00. Found:
C, 66.77; H, 8.62; N, 2.90.

-73-

Example 60

5

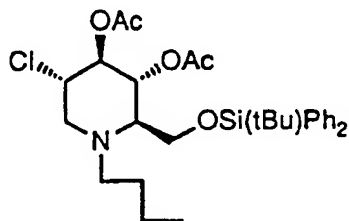


10 1,5-(Butylimino)-2-chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-
dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-D-glucitol

To a solution of the title compound of Example 59 (18
mg) in dichloromethane (0.5 mL) was added triethylamine
15 (0.007 mL), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.1 mg), and
toluenesulfonyl chloride (8.0 mg). The mixture was
stirred at ambient temperature for 5 hours, additional
toluenesulfonyl chloride (0.5 mg) was added; and
stirring was continued another 16 hours. Concentration
20 followed by chromatography afforded the title compound
(8.1 mg). The NMR was identical to that of Example 15.

Example 61

25



30

1,5-(Butylimino)-2-chloro-1,2,5-trideoxy-6-O-[(1,1-
35 dimethylethyl)diphenylsilyl]-D-glucitol, diacetate

The title compound of Example 15 (76 mg, 0.16 mM) was
diluted with dichloromethane (1 mL). Triethylamine

-74-

(0.07 mL, 0.5 mM) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.1 mg) were added, followed by acetic anhydride (0.046 mL, 0.48 mM). After stirring the solution for 4 hours at ambient temperature, the solvent was removed by rotary
5 evaporation and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography to afford the title compound as a solid (82 mg). Mass spectrum m/e 560 (M^+).

NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): 7.63 (m, 2H); 7.59 (m, 2H);
10 7.42 (m, 2H); 7.37 (m, 4H); 4.97 (m, 1H); 4.93 (m, 1H); 3.92 (m, 1H); 3.68 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 12$ Hz, $J_2 = 4.0$ Hz); 3.65 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 12$ Hz, $J_2 = 2.0$ Hz); 3.25 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 12$ Hz, $J_2 = 4.5$ Hz); 2.88 (m, 1H); 2.59-2.51 (m, 2H); 2.50 (dd, 1H, $J_1 = 12$ Hz, $J_2 = 11$ Hz); 2.05 (s, 3H);
15 1.75 (s, 3H); 1.40 (m, 2H); 1.18 (m, 2H); 1.06 (s, 9H); 0.87 (t, 3H, $J = 7.5$ Hz).

Anal. calc. for $C_{30}H_{42}NO_5ClSi$ ($1/4 H_2O$):
C, 63.81; H, 7.59; N, 2.48. Found:
20 C, 63.61; H, 7.78; N, 2.43.

Example 62

Various illustrative compounds synthesized above
25 were tested for inhibition of visna virus in vitro in a plaque reduction assay (Method A) or for inhibition of HIV-1 in a test which measured reduction of cytopathogenic effect in virus-infected syncytium-sensitive Leu-3a-positive CEM cells grown in tissue culture
30 (Method B) as follows:

Method A

35 Cell and virus propagation

Sheep choroid plexus (SCP) cells were obtained from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) catalogue number

-75-

- CRL 1700 and were routinely passaged in vitro in Dulbecco's Modified Eagles (DME) medium supplemented with 20% fetal bovine serum (FBS). SCP cells were passaged once per week at a 1:2 or 1:3 split ratio.
- 5 Visna was titrated by plaque assay in six-well plates. Virus pools were stored at -70°C.

Plaque reduction assay

- 10 SCP cells were cultured in 6-well plates to confluence. Wells were washed two times with serum free Minimal Essential Medium (MEM) to remove FBS. 0.2 ml of virus was added per well in MEM supplemented with 4 mM glutamine and gentamycin. After 1 hour adsorption, the
- 15 virus was aspirated from each well. The appropriate concentration of each compound in 5 ml of Medium 199 (M-199) supplemented with 2% lamb serum, 4 mM glutamine, 0.5% agarose and gentamycin was added to each well. Cultures were incubated at 37°C. in a humidified 5% CO₂
- 20 incubator for 3-4 weeks. To terminate the test, cultures were fixed in 10% formalin, the agar removed, the monolayers stained with 1% crystal violet and plaques counted. Each compound concentration was run in triplicate. Control wells (without virus) were observed
- 25 for toxicity of compounds at the termination of each test and graded morphologically from 0 to 4. 0 is no toxicity observed while 4 is total lysing of the cell monolayer.

30

96 well plate assay

- The 96 well plate assay was performed similarly to the plaque assay above with modifications. SCP cells
- 35 were seeded at 1×10^4 cells per well in 0.1 ml DME medium. When confluent, the wells were washed with serum free MEM and 25 μ l of virus added in M-199 supplemented with 2% lamb serum. After 1 hour, 75 μ L

-76-

of medium containing test compound was added to each well containing virus. After 2-3 weeks incubation the cytopathic effect of the virus was determined by staining with a vital stain. Cell viability was
5 measured by determining stain density using a 96 well plate reader.

Control wells without virus were completed to determine the toxicity of compounds.

10

-77-

Method B

Tissue culture plates were incubated at 37°C. in a humidified, 5% CO₂ atmosphere and observed microscopically for toxicity and/or cytopathogenic effect (CPE). At 1 hour prior to infection each test article was prepared from the frozen stock, and a 20 µl volume of each dilution (prepared as a 10 X concentration) was added to the appropriate wells of both infected and uninfected cells.

Assays were done in 96-well tissue culture plates. CEM cells were treated with polybrene at a concentration of 2 µg/ml, and an 80 µl volume of cells (1×10^4 cells) was dispensed into each well. A 100 µl volume of each test article dilution (prepared as a 2 X concentration) was added to 5 wells of cells, and the cells were incubated at 37°C. for 1 hour. A frozen culture of HIV-1, strain HTVL-III_B, was diluted in culture medium to a concentration of 5×10^4 TCID₅₀ per ml, and a 20 µl volume (containing 10^3 TCID₅₀ of virus) was added to 3 of the wells for each test article concentration. This resulted in a multiplicity of infection of 0.1 for the HIV-1 infected samples. A 20 µl volume of normal culture medium was added to the remaining wells to allow evaluation of cytotoxicity. Each plate contained 6 wells of untreated, uninfected, cell control samples and 6 wells of untreated, infected, virus control samples.

On the 9th day post-infection, the cells in each well were resuspended and a 100 µl sample of each cell suspension was removed for use in an MTT assay. A 20 µl volume of a 5 mg/ml solution of 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) was added to each 100 µl cell suspension, and the cells were incubated at 37°C. in 5% CO₂ for 4 hours. During this incubation MTT is metabolically reduced by living cells, resulting in the production of a colored formazan

-78-

product. A 100 μ l volume of a solution of 10% sodium dodecyl sulfate in 0.01N hydrochloric acid was added to each sample, and the samples were incubated overnight. The absorbance at 590 nm was determined for each sample
5 using a Molecular Devices V_{\max} microplate reader. This assay detects drug-induced suppression of viral CPE, as well as drug cytotoxicity, by measuring the generation of MTT-formazan by surviving cells.

10 Tables 1 and 2, below, set forth the results of the foregoing assays for visna virus inhibition and HIV inhibition, respectively, by illustrative compounds prepared in the foregoing Examples.

-79-

Table 1

A. % INHIBITION OF VISNA VIRUS GROWTH AT
VARIOUS CONCENTRATIONS (mM)

5	Example No. Compound				
		<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.001</u>
10	27	99	38	39	
	28	100	100	61	6
	29		100	53	23
	30	100	97	57	20
	35		41	31	
15	36	21			
	34	100	89	7	-2
	40		77	24	0
	45	85	44	5	
	32		28	-3	12
20	38	97	86	61	

25

B. % INHIBITION OF VISNA VIRUS GROWTH AT
VARIOUS CONCENTRATIONS (mM)

30	Example No. Compound			
		<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.005</u>	<u>0.0005</u>
35	39	98	58	44

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Table 2

ANTI-HIV ACTIVITY - % INHIBITION OF VIRUS INDUCED

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CYTOPATHIC EFFECT

10	Example No.	Inhibition
	Compound	
	27	EC ₅₀ = 43 µg/mL
15	28	EC ₅₀ = 11 µg/mL
	47	36% @ 500 µg/mL

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Example 63

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Various compounds as prepared above were tested for enzyme inhibitory activity against alpha- and beta-glucosidase enzymes as follows:

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ASSAYS FOR ALPHA-GLUCOSIDASE (YEAST)
AND BETA-GLUCOSIDASE (ALMONDS)

Yeast alpha-glucosidase and almond beta-glucosidase activities were measured by a modification of the method of Evans, et al., Phytochemistry 22, 768-770 (1983). The modifications included (1) assay of activities at pH 7.4 in HEPES (N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N'-2-ethanesulfonic acid) buffer, (2) measurement in 96 well

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microtiter plates and (3) inclusion of 10% DMSO in control and test samples.

The release of p-nitrophenol from the substrate p-nitrophenylglycoside was measured spectrophotometrically in the presence and absence of test compound. Each assay included a known inhibitor of the enzyme as a standard. IC_{50} values were determined for compounds which inhibited the enzymes more than 50% at a 1 millimolar concentration.

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Alpha-Glucosidase Inhibition Assay,
pH 7.4

To 100 μ l 50 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.4, in a microtiter plate, add 20 μ l test compound in DMSO (DMSO alone in control), 40 μ l (0.013 units) yeast alpha-glucosidase (Sigma) in HEPES buffer and pre-incubate at room temperature for 15 minutes. Add 40 μ l 1.25 mM p-nitrophenyl-alpha-D-glucopyranoside (Sigma) in HEPES buffer, as substrate, and monitor absorbance change at 405 nm in a Biotek EIA Autoreader. Absorption change was measured at 15 to 25 minutes (reaction was linear for at least 30 minutes). Each sample was tested in triplicate. IC_{50} values were determined from the linear portion of the log concentration vs % inhibition curve obtained from a minimum of 3 points. Deoxynojirimycin was used as standard inhibitor.

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Beta-Glucosidase Inhibition Assay,
pH 7.4

To 100 μ l 50 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.4, in a microtiter plate, add 20 μ l test compound in DMSO (DMSO alone in control), 40 μ l (0.136 units) beta-glucosidase (Sigma) in HEPES buffer and pre-incubate at room temperature for 15 minutes. Add 40 μ l 1.25 mM p-nitrophenyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside in HEPES buffer, as substrate and monitor absorbance change at 405 nm in a

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Biotek EIA Autoreader. Absorption change was measured at 15 to 25 minutes (reaction is linear for at least 30 minutes). Each sample was tested in triplicate. IC_{50} values were determined from the linear portion of the log concentration vs % inhibition curve obtained from a minimum of 3 points. Castanospermine was used as standard inhibitor.

Beta-Glucosidase Inhibitor Assay,

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pH 4.8

To 100 μ l 50 mM sodium citrate buffer, pH 4.8, in a microtiter plate, add 15 μ l test compound in DMSO (DMSO alone in control), 20 μ l (0.017 units) beta-glucosidase (Sigma) in citrate buffer and pre-incubate at room temperature for 15 minutes. Add 25 μ l 2.50 mM p-nitrophenyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside in citrate buffer, as substrate. Incubate at room temperature 20 minutes (reaction is linear for at least 30 minutes). Add 50 μ l 0.4M NaOH. Read absorption change at 405 nm in a Biotek EIA Autoreader. Each sample was tested in triplicate. IC_{50} values were determined from the linear portion of the log concentration vs % inhibition curve obtained from a minimum of 3 points. Castanospermine was used as standard inhibitor.

The inhibitory activity against alpha- and beta-glucosidase enzymes by various compounds prepared above is shown in the following Table 3:

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Table 3Enzyme Inhibitory ActivityPart A. Inhibition of α -Glucosidase (yeast) at pH 7.4

<u>Example No.</u> <u>Compound</u>	<u>Concentration</u> <u>μM</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Inhibition</u>
28	1	4
	10	37.6
	100	82.9
	1000	95.5
29	1	11.5
	10	61.5
	100	91.8
	1000	102.2
30	1	4.6
	10	46.4
	100	87.3
	1000	97.5
36	100	11
	1000	-6.8
47	100	22.7
	1000	24.8
48	100	24.6
	1000	60.9
49	100	-12.6
	1000	-20.5
51	100	27.1
	1000	39.3
53	100	20.1
	1000	-29.4
54	100	23.5
	1000	22.6
56(a)	100	18.1
	1000	-8.2
56(b)	100	15.6
	1000	15.7
58	100	36.2
	1000	44

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Part B. Inhibition of β -Glucosidase (almond)

<u>Example No.</u> <u>Compound</u>	<u>Concentration</u> <u>μM</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Inhibition</u>	
		<u>at pH 7.4 or 4.8</u>	
28	100	62.9	43.7
	1000	90	84
29	100	54.7	33.1
	1000	91.9	52.8
30	100	66.2	47.6
	1000	92.5	84.7
36	100	-2.4	4.3
	1000	0.3	3.1
47	100	-4.1	11.2
	1000	6.7	32.6
48	100	6.9	9.5
	1000	43.1	27.9
49	100	-5.3	10.9
	1000	0.2	18.8
51	100	-3.8	6
	1000	4.4	26
53	100	-4.2	1.6
	1000	-7.3	9.5
54	100	-7.8	0.1
	1000	-7.9	4.1
56(a)	100	-3.4	-0.9
	1000	-15.8	13.7
56(b)	100	-6	7.5
	1000	5.7	29.4
58	100	-7.5	1.8
	1000	13.2	18.6

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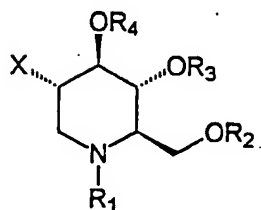
The antiviral agents described herein can be used for administration to a mammalian host infected with a virus, e.g. visna virus or the human immunodeficiency virus, by conventional means, preferably in formulations with pharmaceutically acceptable diluents and carriers. These agents can be used in the free amine form or in their salt form. Pharmaceutically acceptable salt derivatives are illustrated, for example, by the HCl salt. The amount of the active agent to be administered must be an effective amount, that is, an amount which is medically beneficial but does not present toxic effects which outweigh the advantages which accompany its use. It would be expected that the adult human dosage would normally range upward from about one mg/Kg/day of the active compound, e.g., from about one to about 100 mg/Kg/day. The preferable route of administration is orally in the form of capsules, tablets, syrups, elixirs and the like, although parenteral administration also can be used. Suitable formulations of the active compound in pharmaceutically acceptable diluents and carriers in therapeutic dosage form can be prepared by reference to general texts in the field such as, for example, Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Ed. Arthur Osol, 16th ed., 1980, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA.

Various other examples will be apparent to the person skilled in the art after reading the present disclosure without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. It is intended that all such other examples be included within the scope of the appended claims.

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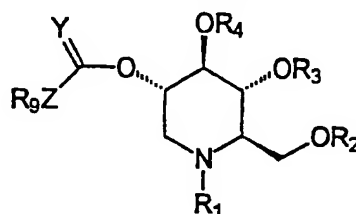
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of the formula



wherein X is Cl or Br; R_1 is H or a C_1 - C_{12} branched or unbranched alkyl group, alkoxyalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, or substituted arylalkenyl; and R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are independently H or COR_5 where R_5 is C_1 - C_6 branched or unbranched alkyl, or C_6 - C_{12} aryl or alkylaryl.

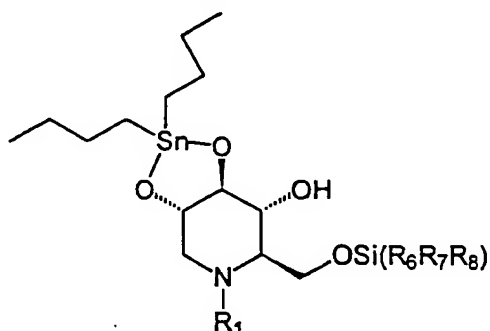
2. A compound of Claim 1 in which X is Cl.
3. A compound of Claim 1 in which R_1 is a C_1 - C_{12} alkyl group.
4. A compound of Claim 4 in which the alkyl group is butyl.
5. A compound of Claim 4 in which X is Cl.
6. A compound of Claim 5 in which X is Cl.
7. A compound of the formula



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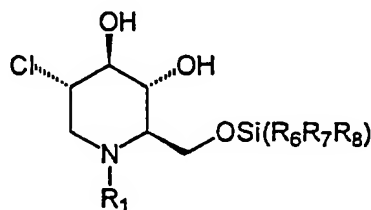
wherein Y is O or S; Z is NH or O; R_1 is H or a C_1 - C_{12} branched or unbranched alkyl group, alkoxyalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, or substituted arylalkenyl; R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are independently H or COR_5 ; R_5 is a C_1 - C_6 branched or unbranched alkyl, or C_6 - C_{12} aryl or alkylaryl; and R_9 is a C_1 - C_{12} branched or unbranched alkyl, or C_6 - C_{12} aryl or alkaryl.

8. A compound of the formula



wherein R_1 is H or a C_1 - C_{12} branched or unbranched alkyl group, alkoxyalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, arylalkenyl or substituted arylalkenyl; and R_6 , R_7 and R_8 are independently C_1 - C_6 branched or unbranched alkyl, or C_6 - C_{12} aryl or alkylaryl.

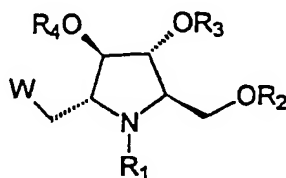
9. A compound of the formula



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wherein R_1 is H or a C_1 - C_{12} branched or unbranched alkyl group, alkoxyalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, arylalkenyl or substituted arylalkenyl; and R_6 , R_7 and R_8 are independently C_1 - C_6 branched or unbranched alkyl, or C_6 - C_{12} aryl or alkylaryl.

10. A compound of the formula



wherein R_1 is H or a C_1 - C_{12} branched or unbranched alkyl group, alkoxyalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, or substituted arylalkenyl; R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are independently H or COR_5 , where R_5 is C_1 - C_6 branched or unbranched alkyl, or C_6 - C_{12} aryl or alkylaryl; W is Cl, Br, CN, N_3 , SCN, OH, $R_5(CO)O$, $R_5(CO)S$, $R_5(CS)S$, $(NR_9R_{10})(CO)O$, $(NR_9R_{10})(CS)O$, $R_{10}R_{11}N$, R_9S , R_9SO , R_9SO_2 , HetS, HetSO, HetSO₂ and Het, where R_9 is C_1 - C_{12} branched or unbranched alkyl, or C_6 - C_{12} aryl or alkaryl, R_{10} and R_{11} are independently H or R_9 , and Het is a substituted or unsubstituted 5 or 6 membered aromatic heterocyclic ring containing 1 to 4 nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur heteroatoms; provided that when W is OH, R_2 is not H; and provided that when R_5 in R_5SO or in R_5SO_2 is H, the oxidation products are sulfinic or sulfonic acids and not sulfoxides or sulfones.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

 Int'l Application No
 PCT/US 95/02168

 A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 6 C07D211/46 C07F7/22 C07F7/18 C07D207/12 A61K31/445

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

 Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 IPC 6 C07D C07F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP,A,0 410 953 (MONSANTO) 30 January 1991 see the whole document	1-10
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

3 July 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

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Kissler, B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

 Int'l Application No
 PCT/US 95/02168

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	TETRAHEDRON LETT. (1985), 26(11), 1469-72 FLEET, GEORGE W. J.; SMITH, PAUL W. 'Enantiospecific syntheses of deoxymannojirimycin, fagomine and' see RN 98260-72-1, 1-Pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid, 3,4-dihydroxy-2,5-bis(hydroxymethyl)-, phenylmethyl ester, [2R-(2.alpha.,3.beta.,4.alpha.,5.beta.)]- ---	10
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X	WO,A,92 05152 (MCNEILAB) 2 April 1992 Table 1, series B ---	10
X	EP,A,0 322 395 (MONSANTO) 28 June 1989 Ex. 1, page 4 see claims 1,2 -----	10

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International Application No

PCT/US 95/02168

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		DE-T- 3879653	14-10-93
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